PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MEHRABJEE BIRKTHALI & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI

VOL. IX NO. 15 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
19th Mar	CHINA (a)	7,952
26th ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	10,138
2nd April	KALYAN	6,907
10th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,072
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,704
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th ,,	SALDERA	10,890
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,072

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only,

Date	Steamers	Tons
30th April	MALOJA	8,295
10th May	MANDALLA	8,346

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
25th Mar	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

	Steamers.	Remark
17th March	BARJORA	P'gulf Ports.
18th ,,	LINGUA	Kara chi direct.
19th ,,	VARDA	Basr a direct,
21st ,,	LHASA	Kara chi via Kadhiawar Coast Ports.
23rd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa via Pore Bunder.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	12th Mar.	24th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3,821	th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	[4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl

†This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

Cargo freight and passage apply to

S. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Aral	27th Feb	20th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	26th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	E. Yano	28rd April.	4th May.
Kamdo Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	18th May,

For freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bailard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
Q 7924

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 997,665
RESERVE FUND	£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND. £2,500.000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,53,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,875,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Baru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1883.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 59,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fenton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

M. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

NAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-3-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,59,78,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,615/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 3,56,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 29 Apollo Street, Share Bazar, 227, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Munjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman of Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 13TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,20,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,08,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,85,617	8	0
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,807
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,000

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Narain Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganmal & Co.).
Krishnadas Govermandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 80,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 1,00,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceeds Rs. 40,00,000 "The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
49, Mallory Street, Mumbai.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director,*

5 %
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? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
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Annas	and upwards and it will earn	% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the

INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
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BANKING.

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Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,08,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,60,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
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The Secretary	or The Chief Agents
302, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
HAR & CO.,
Managing Agents
of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Booriee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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ONE PEG of

MITCHELL'S
OLD HEATHERDEW
Scotch Whisky

Will be enough to convince you of its udrivalled Superiority. At all Bars—try it.
This evening.

Sole Agents:—
BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,
Chowpatty Seaface, BOMBAY.

Sit down
a minute
and think

It pays to have strong natural eyesight.

Either you have good eyesight or you have not. There can be no half way. Yot may think nothing of tired eyes, a headache after a little reading. It may not worry you a bit if your eyes begin to strain and tear at the slightest effort. You may think they will be all right by to-morrow. But will they?

This headache, the tired feeling are symptoms of more serious defect in your sight. Your eyes need attention—and urgent attention too!

Prevention is better than cure

Have your eyes examined now by an experienced occulist.

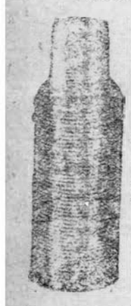
Come over to our Showroom our Doctor—a London Specialist—will tell you what the trouble with your eyes is.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

Take care of your Sight
Come in to-day.

SHANTI BROS. Ld.
Everything that's good for the Eye.
Opp. Empire Cinema, Bori Bunder.

ICY-HOT



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Invaluable for House-keeper Nurses, Campers, Travellers Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free

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Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

American Gold medal
Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.

America India Export
& Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

FULTON SHOE POLISH CO. INC. MONOGRAM TRADE MARK BRAND NEW YORK U.S.A.

The quality of these pastes is of the very highest. They quickly produce a polish of great and permanent brilliancy, and act a sa leather ther preservative.

Sole Agents:
FOR INDIA AND BURMA
T. H. KHANNA.
10, Homji Street, Elephinstone Circle Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. 3923.

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FORD . . . . CARS
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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Telephone No. 2675. New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. Telegrams "AUTOWORKS"

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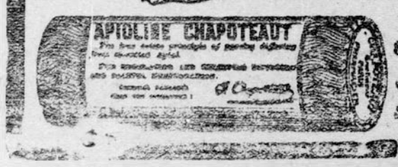
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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GENUINE AND EFFECTIVE
CHYAVANAPRASH.

The Great Respiratory and General Tonic of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoea
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE MOST EMINENT KAVIRAJ OF INDIA.

Our speciality: We have much pleasure to announce that—thanks to the researches of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Saraswati, M. A., L. M. S.—we have been able to add some rare and highly effective ingredients to our Chyavanaprash (which were hitherto unknown and therefore omitted,) and are surprisingly gratified to note the results.

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Chyavanaprash—The all round general Tonic.
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Chyavanaprash—Makes undergrown children healthy and strong.
Chyavanaprash—Purifies and creates blood.
Chyavanaprash— a mildlaxative and—hopatic stimulant.
Price 1 Seer (2 lbs.) Rs. 10/-only.

One tin containing 40 days' supply Rs. 2/8 only.

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Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.
Latest Models.

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Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

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For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.
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Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For patriculars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11). SAMTA, BENGAL.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
Is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL
ENSURES
PLEASURE in BUYING
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As
It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath, "Of great medicine efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon ble Mr. Surendranath Banarjia! and last, but not the least, says the Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—
"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.
Price per large Bottle, 1 Rupee only.
To be obtainable from Messrs.
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KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.
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Turned out NEW
Why go to the Expense of having new clothes made, when you can get your articles done as good as new at our works.
Under Experienced and Expert Management.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
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FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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LARGE CONSIGNMENT of REFLEX CAMERAS of VARIOUS MAKES 1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY of HAND AND STAND CAMERAS and EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
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BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.
(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
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(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
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(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.
Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.
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AMULET
GLARE PROTECTOR

A CHARM AGAINST EVIL

Smoke tinted in case Rs. 7-8
Rapophyll „ „ Rs. 15-8
Amber „ „ Rs. 15-8
With rolled gold frame Delete extra on above prices

Special rates to wholsale dealers.

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Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara, Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc,
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In Classical and National Dances

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Popular prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8

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On Monday the 21st March by

"The Parsi Empress Theatrical Co."

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Popular Prices. Plan at the Theatre.

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TO-DAY AND TOMORROW

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"Where There's a Will"

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A Drama of Thrills

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The Strong Man SANSONIA

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Action ! Thrills !! Romance !!!

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A Hirarious burlesque of Charlie in the trenches

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3 Reels of indescribable humour and a terrific finish when CHARLIE captures THE KAISER

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To-day and To-morrow

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"ANITA STEWART"

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The Great Drury Lane Drama

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

IN 6 REELS

THRILLS—and More and MORE THRILLS

The Dramatic-Stage outdone by this majestic, stirring super-Feature of the beloved American classic picture

See—

The Night Riders ! The great fierce Feudal War ! The Moonshiers' Revenge ! The Crisis at the Grand Ball ! The Villainy of Holten ! The Awful Dynambe Plot ! The Great Race Scene ! The Thrilling Fox Hunt ! The Colonel Mint Julop ! Old Sambo's Love Making !

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Clean and With Human Humour

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Special Holidays Programme

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THE TRIUMPH LOVE

IN 7 REEL

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THRILLS LOVE HIGH TENSION DRAMA

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Latest News of the World

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TIME

5, 7, 8-45 10-30 p. m. Daily

MATINEES on Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 and Sunday 3-30 5.15, p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

It is the saddest turn of fortune's wheel

When God Saturn dogs at thy heel

It is a popular belief among the Hindus that every human being is subject to the planetary influences above and the vicissitudes in his life are the result of the influences of the different plannets of all these planets Saturn's has the most awful influence over men

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PRODUCED BY

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in which is vividly depicted how several great persons like king VIKRAM the great had to suffer the evil influences of great stram.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

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CINEMA MAJESTIC

[illegible] 3-30 till 5-15 on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays.

AMUSEMENTS.

Second Week !

To-Night begins the Second Powerful Instalment of Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Million Dollar Super-Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

(Further 6 parts —6,000 feet)

Is bound to prove a winner. The story is entertaining and contains much dramatic action, which is well carried out by a notable cast There is consolation for the spectator in the fact that the usual mysterious individual that inhabits most serials is missing.—The cast is headed by King Baggot, who acts convincingly as an eminent and wealthy criminologist. It is necessary for him to take a different role in each episode and in each characterization he exhibits exceptional ability.

THE SERIAL HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY HAILED A SUCCESS IN ITS VERY FIRST WEEK !

As the dive waiter the old sea dog the East Indian Swami; the crook; the detective; the miner; the escaped convict and as a stoker, there is little resemblance to Sheldon Steele, the gentleman of leisure who pursues crooks because of his interest in scientific criminology.

In "The Hawk's Trail" KING BAGGOT has raised the standard of serial acting higher than it has ever been in the past. so it is with good reason that this super-feature is called "the first serial de luxe!"

THIS SECOND WEEK IS A WEEK OOF REVEALTION!

It is a Serial Story in 15 Episodes, full of punch, vivacity, action, mystery and romance.

"The Hawk's Trail."

"Don't miss the daintiest, loveliest woman that ever appeared in a serial. See Grace Darmond, playing with KING BAGGOT in 'The Hawk's Trail,'"

SECOND INSTALMENT

"Can a paralyzed man exert a hypnotic influence. Ask Dorgan in the serial de luxe—"The Hawk's Trail."

The Programme includes a sparkling Comedy.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Tickets can be reserved at the Globe Cinema or at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers office, Govardhan Building; New Churney Road.)

Two Prize Shows To-day, and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To-day and To-morrow By the specia request of many of our patrons the first 3 episodes of this Mighty serial will be shown in the 3-30 Show only.

On Sunday there will be an extra Show and 10-30 a. m. when again the first 3 episods of this serial will be shown.

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Longlife, Healthy Progeny and Robust Constitution

USE

KIMVOND PILLS.

Price Rs. 10 For a Tin of 40 Pills.

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Apply:

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., beg to announce that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant and SATURDAY, the 26th instant for Stock-taking C8699

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc.
For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union, Netia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C3720

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Machinery now working at the Jubilee Mill, Sewri:—
(1) Drawing Frame H. and B. 3 heads and 8 deliveries.
(1) Slubbing Frame 94 Spindles, Howard and Boulough.
(1) Inter Frame 114 Spindles, Howard and Boulough.
(3) Pairs of Mules each 780 Spindles (Dobson and Barlow).
(1) Ring Frame 264 Spindles (Platt Bros.).
Note:—The offers to be sent to the Manager in sealed cover on or before 31st March, 1921.

P. C. LENTIN,
Manager.
R2758

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—CHIEF LIFE AGENTS in Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.
Terms liberal
Apply to
MR. R. C. DATTA,
Manager of Agencies,
C/o Messrs. Dhurandhar Brothers
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C8681

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	21st March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	26th "	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and via will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Rs. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition
3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.
C8682

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 144 for twenty shares No. 38992 to 39011 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., (now known as the Bank of Morvi, Ltd), is LOST or MISLAID. Public are cautioned against accepting the same from anybody as I am applying for a fresh certificate.

A. C. CHATTERJEE.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 16th February, 1921. C8698

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Buildings, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921.
C8606

THE POWAI ESTATE.

MANGO CONTRACT 1921.

TENDERS will be received by the Owners of the Powai Estate for the right of taking Mango fruits from the 8 villages of the said Powai Estate (each village separately) upto 2 p.m. on the 25th March, 1921, at the Head Office of the Estate at 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The Powai Estate gardens have been celebrated for centuries and in our own times. Powai Mangoes were continuously sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria in England. Paspoli one of the villages of Powai is the corruption of the Sanscrit name "Pushpawali" roses of flowers. C8685

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWNS AND SHEDS FOR FACTORIES.

TOUCHING Delyle Road, Parel, near Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills.
Apply.
KUBMPHL SHIVA & NOWROSJI CO.,
9-10, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
R2724

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1921 for the supply from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 (i.e., for the official year ending 31st March, 1922), of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials of which samples available can be seen on application at the Superintendent's Office, Town Hall, where forms of tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.
2. Each tender should be addressed to the Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay, and marked "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.
3. The undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposit.
4. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. P. BRANDER,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Town Hall,
Bombay, 8th March, 1921.
C8601

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd March 1921 for the supply of:—
(1) Blue Black Ink Powders.
(2) Blue Black Ink Liquid in bottles.
(3) Red Sealing Wax, and
(4) Round Pewter Ink stands with ink-wells of China or Glass all of country manufacture to this department during the official year commencing on 1st April 1921 and ending on 31st March 1922.

2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders of each packet must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.
3. In the case of Sealing Wax (Red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weight 2 lbs.
4. Each Tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of each of the articles separately packed with the lowest rate per dozen or per lb. as the case may be at which the tenderer is prepared to supply the articles delivered free of all charges into the Stationery Godowns, Town Hall, Bombay.
5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) in the case of each article which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the necessary agreement.
6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the tenderer whose offer is accepted for the due performance of the contract:—
In the case of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders Rs. 300.
In the case of (2) Blue Black Ink Liquid Rs. 300.
In the case of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders Rs. 200.
In the case of (4) Round Pewter Ink stands Rs. 50.
7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
8. Tenders in each should be superscribed as under:—
"Tender for the supply of "
and should be addressed to the "Superintendent of Stationery, Town Hall, Bombay."

J. P. BRANDER,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Town Hall.
Bombay, 8th March, 1921.
C 8600

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 8th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8548

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st inst., that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Naoros) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th March 1921. C8668

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 76in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Re. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 899, BOMBAY.
C 7998

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.
Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. C8696

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED. HONG KONG MILLS.

SALE OF WASTE.

FLUE-DUST AND WILLOW-DUST.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire ready production of Waste of all sorts, up to 31st March, 1921, and of the entire production of Flue-dust and Willow-dust, both ready and forward, for the next whole year ending 31st March, 1922, produced at the Company's Hongkong Mills on forms to be had from the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be received at the office up till 5 p.m. of THURSDAY, 31st instant. A deposit of Rs. 300 in respect of waste of all sorts and of Rs. 100 in respect of Flue-dust and Willow-dust, should accompany all tenders Cotton Waste is open for inspection at the Mills. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Mills, Chinchpookly, Cross Lane.

(Sd.) HUSSEINBHOY PILANI
WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th March, 1921. C8701

INDIAN SOLDIER'S BOOK BUREAU.

OFFER OF PRIZES FOR MANUSCRIPT OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR BRITISH AND INDIAN SOLDIERS.

1. The Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, with a view to securing for distribution throughout the Army in India books calculated to further the spirit of co-operation between Britons and Indians in the interests of India, offers for open competition two prizes each of Rs. 700 for the best Works as follows:—
(a) For use primarily by the British soldiers:—
SUBJECT—"India's position in the British Empire."
(b) For the use by the Indian soldier:—
SUBJECT—"The Citizen of India—A Manual of Indian Citizenship."
2. Manuscript not complying with the following conditions will not be considered:—
(a) Estimated to contain less than 100 8vo. printed pages.
(b) Containing any matter of a sectarian or controversial nature, or likely, in any way, to promote racial feeling.
3. Manuscript must be type-written and in the English language.
4. Six complete copies of the manuscript must be submitted
5. No manuscript will be returned to the author.
6. The copyright of works to which the prize is awarded shall be the absolute property of the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau.
7. No prize will be awarded if the manuscript does not come up to the standard required by the Committee.
8. All manuscript must be submitted to reach Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Asghar Ali, the Organised of the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, Solon, Simla Hills, by the 30th June 1921.
9. A Committee of six will adjudicate and their decision will be final. The Committee will consist of:—
(1) The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E. (Chairman).
(2) Col. F. E. G. Talbot, 14th Sikhs, General Staff.
(3) Lieut.-Col. E. H. W. Lascelles, C.B.E., Army Educational Corps, General Staff.
(4) Dr. Wali Muhammad, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Education Department.
(5) Dr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, O.B.E., Director, Central Bureau of Information, Home Department, Government of India.
(6) Khan Bahadur Col. Sardar Asghar Ali, Organizer, Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau.
C 8536

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LIMESTONE IN "BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified lime-stone, containing over 86 per cent. Calcium Corbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.

M. OBAIDULLAH,
B.Sc., (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining,
Engineer,
8693 Bhopal, C. I.

SECOND-HAND MICHINERY FOR SALE.

WE have the following second hand machinery, in perfect working order and condition, FOR SALE, subject to being unsold.

400 looms, 36in.—58in. R.S., fast and loose reeds, by Coopers, Sowdens.
Butturworth and Dickinson, Keighleys, Hodgsons, Dugadales, William and Mills, etc.
All looms up to 43in., at £20-0-0 each.
All looms from 45-48in., at £23-10-0 each.
All looms from 52-56in., at £26-10-0 each.
3 Ring winding frames 176 spindles each by Howard and Bullough at 17/6 per spindle.
1 Pirn winding machine by Rt. Hall and Sons, 80 spindle at £1-0-0 each.
6 9/8s Warping Mills, complete with V creels by Howard and Bullough and Wm. Dickinson at £55-0-0 each.
3 9/8s Tape sizing machines 6ft. by 4ft. cylinders, single roller, sow box, direct driven, by Howard and Bullough at £350-0-0 each.
2 Plaiting Machines by Geo. Keighley at £45-0-0 each.
1 Yarn Tester by Goodbrand and Holland, will test up to 100lbs. £20.
3 Beaming Frames Howard and Bullough V creels boxwood bushed Hitchens measuring motion, overhauled as new at £65-0-0.
1 Yarn Conditioning stove, complete with weights and scales, heated by gas, at £18-0-0.
100 gross Ring Weft Pirn Bobbins, 100 gross Pirn Bobbins at 15 gross.
14 gross Warpers Bobbins, full sheilded, Wilson Bros., at £5 gross.
5 Drawing in frames, with rods, £10-0-0 each.
1 Large size Beck complete with piping, pump, top gearing, boil pipes, etc., at £250-0-0.
Prices F.O.B. Blackburn, including packing, freight and forwarding, etc., charges extra. No counter-offers entertained.
50 per cent. cash on acceptance of order, balance against documents in London.
Communicate with:—
JAGASIA BROTHERS,
73, Portland Street, Manchester.
Telegraphic Address:
SURFACE, MANCHESTER.
Codes, Bentleys.
C8656

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Re: SALE by public auction of the alleged undivided share and right, title, and interest of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in certain property to be held by Messrs J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper.

WITH reference to the auction sale aforesaid of the alleged undivided share and right, title, and interest of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in the assets of the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and Testament of the late Sir ADAMJEE PEERBHOY. NOTICE is hereby given under instructions from our undermentioned clients that the particulars given in the particulars and conditions of the said sale are incorrect and misleading. The said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy is not a partner in the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons he having retired from the firm from the 1st day of February 1920 agreeing to take the value of his share from the other partners on the basis of an agreement dated the 5th day of February 1920. There is no amount standing to the credit of the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, in the books of the firm. On the contrary the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy has already overdrawn his account to the extent of about Rs. 5,20,000 to which a large sum will have to be added by way of interest for a period of 7 years on the amounts as drawn from time to time. The said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy will also be debited with a sum of about Rs. 2,75,000 being his share in the existing liabilities of the firm. The properties set out in the second schedule to the particulars and conditions of sale so far as can be identified by our clients are the properties belonging to the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons from which the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy has relinquished his interest under the said agreement.
The said Agreement dated the 5th day of February 1920 has been duly registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances and the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy is entitled to receive from the other parties to the said Agreement his share in the said firm when ascertained according to the provisions of the said agreement.
NOTICE is also given that the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy left no property of any nature whatsoever independently of his share in the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and the value of his share in the said Partnership is also being ascertained pursuant to the provisions contained in the decree dated the 1st day of July 1916 in Suit No. 720 of 1916.
Any person who bids for and purchases the alleged undivided share and right, title and interest of the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy at the sale aforesaid shall purchase the same with full Notice of the abovementioned facts and of the Agreement and consent decree aforesaid.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1921.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Mohomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy.
C8721

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4627.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARDESHIR DADA CROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Shah Narotamdas Jutha Shah Himatlal Jagjivandas and Shah Mathuradas Deokaran Baxi the Trustees for the members of sect known as the Dasa modh mandlia sect of Parmanandas Thaver residing in Bombay sell by Public Auction the under mentioned property on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 296 New No. 2018 old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7483 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6525 Street No. 1 and 2 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of a road or passage formerly called Amoroly and now called Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane at Bombay in registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane on or towards the West by the property formerly of Awabai Edulji but now belonging to the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhawji on or towards the North by the property of Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh and on or towards the South by the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhavji and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Manekbai widow of Bomanji Jamasji Daruwala and are now in that of the said Vendors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Soujee at their office at Cama Building Bell Lane Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1921, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of very beautiful household furniture of decent up-to-date designs made by well known makers, at Yule Villa, Reynolds Road near Y.M.C.A. behind Byculla Club Road
On SUNDAY, the 20th day of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above place very beautiful and decent household furniture comprising Chesterfield suites of sofas and chairs, plush lined drawing room suite, very artistic hall cabinet, silver show case, centre and side tables, teapoys, very beautiful and elegantly designed drawing room screen, dining room furniture such as telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, very substantial mirror back side board, dumb-waiters, meatsafe and provision cupboard, bedroom furniture such as complete brass bedstead, washing cabinet, glass and panel door single and double almyrahs, arm, easy and rocking chairs, kitchen, outfit such as cooking stove, crockery and glassware, ice chest, electric lights and clusters, ceiling fans, pictures, decorations, carpets, galichas, persian rugs etc, etc.
The property of Razia Bibi at 4-30 p.m.
1 swift motor car four seater.
Catalogues are upblished and goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANECK HOUSE" ON GOWALIA TANK ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narmadashankar Harjiwan Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee by the Indenture of second mortgage dated the 16th day of February 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property, subject to the first mortgage.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven (1677) Square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Cumballa Hill Altmount Road without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 583 and 667 New Nos. B/2782 and 3011 Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64, and 65 and New Survey No. B/7068 together with the messuages tenements buildings hereditaments structures fixtures and premises, etc. erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 3429(1) and 3429 (1A) and Street Nos. 1 and 2 Altmount Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Fromroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla and others on or towards the West by the property of Ratanji Shapurji Tata on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee at their Office in Humum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

MESSRS MERCHANTS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR TAXI OWNERS AND MOTORISTS.

Messrs. MERCHANT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room at No. 1, Hamam Street, near the Diamond Washing Co.
One seven seater self-starter Studebaker Car No. 6170, fitted with up to date equipments, electric lighting with puff taxi metre and 4 cylindered slightly used, all complete and in perfect running order.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & CO.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.
Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th March 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—
A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing cloth, umbrella, caps, etc., etc.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF TARPAULINE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi, Koliwada in Raja Mansion the following:—
On account and at the risk of the concerned.
350 Piece about Tarpauline.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods removed next day.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

SALE OF 14 CASKS TALLOW.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Docks, No 14, Shed, the following:
By order of Messrs. Das & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad.
Ex s.s. "NELDERA".
Mark D Co—14 casks 5 tons and 4 cwts. Tallow "Ome" brand.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Need a Typewriter?

Then—before you buy—be sure you have seen the

Fox Visible

"The Typewriter that does BEAUTIFUL work"
standard in every particular known the world over for 20 years.
Ask for free demonstration.
Sole Agents:

THE GLOBE Typewriting Co.,

36, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 4869

Jackel et cie Ltd.

PARIS (France).

"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)

"Odelux"
(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply
To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS DALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST received a few very attractive grain leather, covered Trial Cases. Different styles and sizes. Price from Rs. 125 to 450 each. Indispensable to Ophthalmic Surgeons, Opticians and Travelling Agents. BALIWALLA AND HOMI, Opticians, Opp. Whiteaway's Fort, and 219, Kalbadevi Road. R2775

DEVELOP AN IMPORTANT HOME INDUSTRY. ENVELOPE MAKING MACHINES—Folding and Gumming envelops special stencils are provided with every machine to facilitate the work and are supplied free of cost. Price Rs. Fifteen only. Ex. our godown. Particulars on one anna stamp. THE INDUSTRIAL TRADING & MFG. CO., of Western India, 4386, Mumnavad-Ahmedabad. R 2706

I DEFY YOU!—To secure Leather Suit cases equal to the "Home-made" article at the ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES. can quote you apply sharp Box No. 1937, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2732

NOW is your time to register your cars for overhauling Painting, Enamelling and Varnishing, Skilled European workmanship. B. WORRAD & CO., 21, Tardeo Road, Bombay. R2718

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes throughout the vacation. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. R2749

WANTED—An ENGLISH TEACHER for a Commercial School to teach upto Matriculation, preference shall be given to a Hindi knowing man. Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY the Keshisingh Vyoparik Jain Vidyalaya, Kotah, (Rajputana). R2763

EXPERT TUITION IN SHORTHAND SPEED, Typewriting Banking Accountancy etc., taught within 3 months. Service Guaranteed The Association of Book Keeping Teachers and the Institute of Commerce Examinations will commence from 21st March till 12th April, 1921. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road. R2765

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR

EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 8 Rules and 29 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Ganesha Mata Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by latest methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIDOW MARRIAGE BUREAU—Widows and widowers of any Hindu community, should enlist at once (confidential), Write to V. M. & Co., 177, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, 3. R2746

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a SHORT-HAND TYPIST on Rs. 100—5—125 plus 10 allowance. C 8732

A Firm of Cabinet Makers requires a CLERK with good knowledge of English and Gujerathi. Apply Box No. 1931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2721

WANTED TO KNOW there is lucrative employment for all capable energetic young men, for particulars half anna stamp. CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi. R 5370

WANTED—A QUALIFIED COMPOUNDER, of some years' experience, immediately for a private Pharmacy. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials in own handwriting to Dr. GILLESPIE, Panchgani. C8713

WANTED—A PRESS-ROOM FOREMAN with a knowledge of Electrical Engineering and Printing Machines, Flat Bed, single and double feeders. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR INSURANCE—Wanted by the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay energetic CANVASERS and AGENTS for the Motor Department. C8719

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 1945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8738

WANTED L.C.E. to superintend building construction of a Mill in Bombay Presidency, stating minimum salary expected. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2761

WANTED.—SALESMEN, for our special cigarettes also AGENTS for up-country. Best opportunity for Cigarette Merchants. Apply personally PRANLAL & CO., 310-12, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. Between 4 and 6 p.m. R2750

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily, one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge of machine parts. Decent salary to really good men. Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER, conversant with dispensary clerical work and accounts. Pay Rs. 40 with Rs. 16 Temporary and Provisional allowance and free quarters. They should come personally for interview to the undersigned before 28th March, 1921. CIVIL SURGEON, Matheran. C8697

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INDIAN GRADUATE, just returned from Malaya, Japan and America having acquired a fair knowledge in successfully conducting Commercial Concern seeks position an any Indian firm with varied experience of General Office Works. Correspondence and Secretarial work, etc. Bonafide credentials. Please write stating terms and salary to Box No. 1936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2729

AN experienced first Class M.A. is willing to accompany as a Tutor to some young boys, to any healthy Station out of Bombay proper, for the period of ensuing vacation. For terms and other particulars, Apply to THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Lanwalla Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4. R2716

WANTED

WANTED.—AGENTS for Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., (Established, 1871). Excellent prospects to really good men. Please apply D. J. CADDIE & Co., 69, 71, Apollo Street, Bombay. R 2777

WANTED—One secondhand compound condensing Horizontal Corllis Valve Gear ENGINE I.H.P. 150 to 200, also one secondhand Fire Boiler 30ft by 7 ft or 7½ft. by 150 or 200 lbs. Write stating age, present condition and other particulars to NANUBHAI M. GOMTIPUR, P.O. Kalupur, Ahmedabad. C8478

WANTED PURCHASERS for a Gin Factory of Sindiqe Gavappah, Civil Lines, Bellary. It contains one Steam Engine, 24 H.P., one Lancashire Boiler 100 lb. pressure, 16 double Roller Gins, one big Lathe, one screw, cutter machine, Godowns, compound, etc. Can be sold the whole or each of them. All are in good condition. Ready for inspection upto 31st March 1921. Apply to SINDIQI SIDDABASAPPAH. C8703

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very good cotton wastes of different varieties, worth about Rs. 50,000 ready. Offers and quotations solicited by THE MANAGER, Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd., Koilpati, S. I. Rly. C8664

PORTLAND HAND BRAND CEMENT and JOHNSONS WHITE GLAZED TILES, just received. Apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2739

ONE COMPLETE COTTON GINNING FACTORY of 12 ginning machines with engine and boiler is available for sale. Apply to, T. L. SINGH & Co., Panipat. R 2773

FOR SALE—A Roomy two seater Malborough CAR in good condition, Boss Magneto and Zenith Carburator with a bicky seat behind. Please apply immediately to Box No. 1947, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2774

A COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE.—Absolutely in perfect order, moderate price. Also PIANOLO. Apply sharp: K. D. PUNVELIWALLA; Contractor Building, Near Police Station, Lamington Road, Grant Road. R2776

FOR SALE—WIMBRIDGE MADE 12 teak-wood dining arm chairs little used and 1 new English steel DEED BOX 14 x 14 x 21. Apply at MANECKJI SETT'S WADI, Fort. R2757

RUNNING CONCERN name, shop, office, imported goods, Agencies, Furniture. Best chance for starting business. Profits guaranteed, Apply Box No. 1943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2756

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks, 3, 5, 12 H. P. Price Rs. 700, 1,150, 2,350 respectively. SUNDERDAS & Co., Post Box No 292 Bombay. R2764

FOR SALE—New Machinery of all kinds Spinning and Weaving, Dyeing and Bleaching, at former prices. Ready delivery. Write to Box No. 1867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8483

FOR SALE—English Double LEATHER BELTINGS 6in., 7in., 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in. and 14in. English Cast Iron Flanged PIPES 2½in., 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2526

NATIVE CRAFT FOR SALE—Newly built Carrying Capacity Regd. 115 tons, 49ft. length, 21ft. breadth and 10ft. depth, Timber used best Malabar Teak, Maruthu, Jackfruit, Mast Poona Second Mast White Dammer. Now lying in Bombay Harbour for inspection. Apply to ATHIKOTE GOVINDAN, c/o S. RAMU & CO., Grant Road, Bombay. R2753

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. & Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100, Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters, Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
Under wood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case	220
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Flscap Size. Visible	190
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Fox Portable with Case, used few days	125
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, Fine	160
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours, Rs. 110,	120
Empire 1, Rs. 100, Empire 2, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief,	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days,	360
Remington 11 Dec. Tab, Rs. 225, Policy	290
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5 American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size,	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Four room furnished FLAT in Chowpatty for April and May. Rent Rs. 175. Sea view. Apply Box No. 1946, "Bombay Chronicle." R2703

TO LET—One ROOM, first floor, near Crawford Market, suitable for office. Apply Box No. 948, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2778

TO LET—GODOWNS, 90 by 25, at Mount Road, Anjirbaug. Inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI & SONS, c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon. R2722

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajaubhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2556

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARRAGES, opposite to the General Motor Agency at Girgaum Back Road, S. S. MAHIMVALA'S BUNGALOW. R2744

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious OFFICE in Fort. Apply on premises to NARANDAS RAJARAM and COMPANY, No. 111, Esplanade Road, opp. Rajabai Tower. C 8634

ENGLISHMAN would share commodious bungalow at Bandra with two Bachelors or Married Couple. Immediate entry. Apply Box No. 1942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2745

MATHERAN—TO LET—EWART LODGE for hot season, 4 bed rooms, well furnished, Bombay harbour view. Apply K. J. SETT, Pedder Road. R2769

TO BE LET—One Spacious PUCCA GODOWN 72in. by 33in., and 18in. High on Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. Apply to KARNATAK PRINTING PRESS, 434, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Telephone No. 2022. R2770

TO LET—Two new Bungalows, Hansraj Bhuwan and Jayanti Nivas, near King's Circle, Matunga, two minutes from G. I. P. Railway Station, only for high class Hindu family. Enquire at the place between 8 to 12 a.m. R2717

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a new Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. Apply JAGJIVANDAS JETHALAL PLUMBER, Kubhartakda Naka, Bhuleshwar. 'Phone No. 428. R2730

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. R2759

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY LTD

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1546 of the above Company in my name has been LOST, and an application for duplicate has been made to the Company, any person dealing with same will do so at his own risk.

DWARKADAS BECHERDAS. R2490

THE NAVSARIWALLA PAREKH & CO LD

FINAL NOTICE.

IN obedience to the resolutions of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given that the shareholders who have not paid the First Call Money, should do so on or before the 31st of March, 1921; in case of failure to do so, their shares will be liable to forfeiture.

, (Sd.) PAREKH SONS & Co., S. T. & Agents.

Morarji Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1920, at the rate of Rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) per share, free of Income Tax, declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders held this day will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of shares on Monday the 14th March, 1921, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 15th March to TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Meg. Co. Ltd., D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March, 1921. C 8737

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, LAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by Europeans as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—

HARJIVAN VALJI, 17, Champagalli, Near Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay No 2.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

"ALL those whose Census Schedules have not been collected by Noon on the 19th March 1921, will kindly send them duly filled in AT ONCE to the Health Officer, Municipal Offices. C8724

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company members whose calls (First or Second) are in arrears are required to pay at the registered office of the Company at Canada Buildings, Fort, on or before the 31st day of March next, the amount of such calls with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the day on which such calls ought to have been paid by them up to the day of actual payment and the members whose calls are in arrears are further informed that the in the event of such arrears of calls and interest not being paid on or before the 31st day of March next, the shares in respect of which such calls are owing will be forfeited without notice in accordance with article 25 of the Company's Articles of Association.

HUSSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co., Agents The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd. C 8731

MAIL, PASSENGER AND LUGGAGE SERVICES.

between

POONA PANCHGANI MAHABLESHWAR.

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., beg to announce that until further notice THE MAIL MOTOR having accommodation for only three passengers will leave Poona Station daily at 3-30 a.m. in connection with the Madras Mail. The usual Service for Passengers and luggage will leave Poona Station Daily at 7 a.m. Full particulars from:—

THE DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., Poona

THE BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. C 8730

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS TRAVELLING BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA AND MATHERAN.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the hot weather months, commencing from the 19th instant, first and second class accommodation will be provided between Bombay and Lonavla on Nos. 41 down and 42 up Inter and 3rd class Express trains on the undermentioned days:—

No. 41 down leaving Victoria Terminus at 14-10—Saturdays.

No. 42 up arriving Victoria Terminus at 12-5—Mondays.

A. P. GOLDNEY, for General Traffic Manager.

18th March, 1921. C8734

NOTICE.

WANTED for the temporary establishment of the Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu:—

3 Compositors on Rs. 32, Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 per mensem, respectively.
1 Distributor on Rs. 16 per mensem.
1 Binder on Rs. 16 per mensem.

In addition to their pay, the selected candidates will receive Overtime Allowance. Also Local Allowance on total earnings (pay and overtime) at 33 1/3 per cent, when the amount to Rs. 50 a month or below and 25 per cent when they exceed Rs. 50 a month for the period of their stay at Mount Abu.

Preference will be given to those who can set up in English and Urdu or English and Hindi.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) should be sent to the SECOND ASSISTANT to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu. C8726

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br e h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 15/1¾, by Cyllene More—IMP. GRACE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID	24,000
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Bessemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.

All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.

Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—

M. A. BEG, Esqr., Private Secretary to General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E., JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State.

C8733

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION ANILENE DYES.

FOR SALE.

FOR PRICE LIST and conditions apply to THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Custom House, Bombay. C8711

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANAY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 400 per share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 14th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board, for The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents.

359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 18th March, 1921. C8736

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Ordnance Officer, Bombay upto 1 p.m. on 23rd March 1921; for contract for retinning pots cooking as detailed below for the period of one year commencing from 1-4-1921 on the following conditions:—

Pots cooking copper:—
Large.
Small.
Covers for Pots coking large.
Covers for Pots cooking small.
Kettles oval camp.
Covers for kettles oval camp.
Ladles copper Large.
Ladles Cooks.
Ladles copper Small..
Spoons Tables.
Spoons gravy.
Frying pans.
Seales copper or brass.
Lotahs.
Katorahs.
Plates copper Large.
Plates copper Small.
Plates copper dinner tin.
Basins washing steel tinned.

2. When it is necessary to carry the pots outside the Depot for retinninf carts will be provided by the Ordnance Officer in-charge Ordnance Depot for the purpose both ways.

3. The contractor will have to lodge a sum of Rupees 500 in Government Promissory notes as a security deposit on acceptance of his tender.

4. The Chief Ordnance Office does not bind himself to accept any or lowest tender.

5. Tender forms can be obtained at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay on payment of Re. 1.

W. DREW, Lieut. R.A.O.C. For Chief Ordnance Officer, Bombay, (on leave.)

Ordnance Depot. Dated 17th March, 1921. C8728

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAGHUNATH VITHAL PURANDARE, GOPAL VITHAL PURANDARE, YADNESHWAR VITHAL PURANDARE, AMRUT VITHAL PURANDARE, ATMARAM VITHAL PURANDARE and PURSHOTUM VITHAL PURANDARE, have contracted to sell to my client, all that piece or parcel of land with the chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Road, Dadar, outside the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, Collector's Old No. 142, 724, New Nos. A2/3736; 4668, New Survey No. 1 A 2/1858 G Ward Nos. 3301 (5), Street Nos. 765 D area 303 sq. yds. or thereabouts bounded, on the North by the land of Ramchandra Balkrishna Acharya South by the property of Nathoba Chintaman Joshi East by the Oart of Ignatius Frances and West by the property of Borah Gulam Hussein Nurbhai.

All persons having claim to the said property by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Century Buildings Hornby Road Bombay within 14 days from the receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

Dated this 11 day of March 1921.

G. B. PANDYA, Purchaser's Attorney. C 8729

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH WILLIAM ATHAIDE and FELIX PASCOL DE CRUZ, both of Bombay, Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client I. M. De Silva of Bombay Christian Inhabitant. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the purchaser is the Fazendar, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2860, Street No. 325, all which premises are situate at and on the Mahim Agar Street, at Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on all the sides by the properties of the purchaser, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1921.

SHROFF & VACHHA. Purchaser's Attorneys. C8727

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. ONKARJI KASTURCHAND that the Power of Attorney given by our clients to BAPULAL DOLATRAM KALA has been revoked by our clients, the said BAPULAL DOLATRAM having resigned from our clients service. Payments purporting to be made or things purporting to be done by the said Bapulal hereafter shall be deemed to have been made by the said Bapulal on his own account and risk and our clients shall not be responsible for the same in any way.

Dated this 18 day of March, 1921.

MALVI, MODY RANCHODDAS & CO. Solicitors, High Court. C8740

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited by our clients the Trustees of the Trust Settlement of the late Mr. R. C. Mody for the purchase of the undermentioned property at Lohar Street, subject to the said Settlement.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers in writing within one month to the undersigned at their office address at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, where further information will be furnished on application.

Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of freehold land with dwelling house standing thereon, at Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, admeasuring 67 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8242 and Municipal "C" Ward No. 2784 and Street Nos. 403 and 409.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1921.

SURVEYOR & CO., Attorneys for the Trustees of the Trust Settlement of the late Mr. R. C. Mody. C8735

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or towards the 31st day of March, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any to the Official Liquidator of the above Company, at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 9th day of April, 1921, at 1 o'clock in the noon, at the office of the said Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated, at Bombay this 14th day of March, 1921.

N. H. MOOS, Official Liquidator. C8839

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 319 BALES COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Kuverji Pitamber and on account and at the risk of Setb Navalram Kashiram.

255 bales cotton Bhilvada.
60 bales cotton Kapasan
3 bales cotton Barl.
1 bale cotton Neemuch.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE J FFERJEE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee, Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJI, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on TUESDAY, 22nd March, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following woollen and cotton SERVICEABLE PART WORN CLOTHING:—

A large quantity of woollen cotton and flannel kurtabs, pagris, trousers, rugs, pyjamas, jerseys, caps, mittens, waiscoats, shirts, drawers, pants, coats, great coats, knickers, mosquito nets, towels, frocks, blankets, pads spine, breeches, kit bags, razais, brass buttons, ammunation boots, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer. R2772

Little Dinner Loaves.

These are a pleasant change from baker's bread, more digestible, and no trouble to make them fresh for each meal—if "Raisley" is used.

Have some with dinner to-day—but ask cook to be sure to use

Raisley

The SURE Flour

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour'

No other raising agent required.

Recipe in every tin.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th March 1921 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydhowni near Hanuman Temple by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills Ltd. Hornby Road.

15 cases each 400 lbs. Warp English No. 50s.

5 cases each 400 lbs. Weft English No. 70s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SATIN AND VELVET RIBBONS, SWISS EMBROIDERY, BRASS LAMPS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haroon Ayoob and Co. of Jakeria Musjid:—

One case Satin and Velvet ribbons.

On account and risk of Messrs. Rahim Cassum and Sons:—

2 cases brass lamps.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haroon Ayoob and Co.:—

One case Satin ribbons by Foster Porter.

Auction sale of large lot of corks, glass bottles etc., at Gowli Moholla Chuckla.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3651 of 1919 Bai Zoolikanabai v/s Hawabai and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1921 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Gowli Moholla, Chuckla in the Improvement Trust Chawl the stock-in-trade of the business carried on by Haji Jamal Haji Ebrahim deceased in the name of Haji Ebrahim Fazal consisting of a large lot of corks, glass bottles etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 49 BALES OF PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Kushaldas Damodar.

6 bales each 60 pieces bleached Dobby cloth Noil B 45, 25in. by 24 yards by 4½ lbs.

7 bales each 60 pieces bleached Dobby cloth No. 7½, 25in. by 24 yards by 4½ lbs.

8 bales each 60 pieces bleached Dobby cloth No. B 44, 25 in. by 24 yards by 4½ lbs.

8 bales each 60 pieces bleached Dobby cloth No. 82 25in. by 24 yards by 4½ lbs.

20 bales each 60 pieces bleached Dobby cloth No. 19999 25in. by 24 yards by 4½ lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at the junction of Bazargate Street, and Dewji Dwarkadas Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Velabai widow of Lalji Govindjee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Goolamhoosein E. Ganjiwalla Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 31st instant sell by public auction on the premises the following all that parcel of ground with the premises standing thereon at Bazargate Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about square yards registered in Collectors books under Nos. 583 and 584 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 71 and bounded on the East by Bazargate Street on the West by property of Kanchordas Jadhowji on the North by Nowmitlal Purshotamdas property and on the South by Dewji Dwarkadas Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuablle properties at Parel Curry Road and New Memunwada Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorney's for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Haji Esmail Haji Noor Md. and Haji Umar Haji Esmail Haji Noor Md. pursuant to the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage dated 26th April 1911 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the following dates and hours sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

On TUESDAY, the 5th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises all that ground of Foras Tenure situate at Parel containing about 1474 square yards Collectors New Survey No. 1/2833 and Assessed by Municipality under G Ward No. 2069 (C) Street No. 2056 C C. bounded on North by Cassinath Devji Dharoo's property on South by public passage on the East by footpath of Kasinath Devji Dharoo on the West by Rustomji B. Kanga's property.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that Fazendari land with dwelling house of two compartments of a chawl on the West side of New Memunwada Street, Collectors New Survey No. 1307 containing about 133 1/9 square yards and assessed by Municipality under No. 53 now under Street No. 250/254, Ward B No. 678 and bounded on North by Suleman Haji Mahomed's property and now of Khandwanis and on the South by Haji Usman Chotanis property and partly by Memon Fazal Mahomed's property on the East by Memonwada Street and on the West by sweeper's passage.

On THURSDAY the 7th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that Foras land with building at Parel or Currey Road containing about 9019 square yards under New Survey Nos. 1/2530, 1A/2547, 1/2547 and Assessed by Municipality under F Ward No. 296-297 (1) 298 (5) 297 (5), 297 (6) and 55 D. Street No. 53, 54, 54a, and 55D, 55b, 55c, 54b, 54c, 54d, and 54f, and bounded on North by Currey Road and on West by G. I. P. Ry. and on South by Water Drain on the East by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19th March 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COLOURED ITALIAN.

Under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Shivjee Jinabhai Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the TUESDAY, 29th March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

2 cases of coloured Italians.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE.

The great success of Modern Times

"ROMANCE."

By Edward Sheldon.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

"GENERAL POST"

From the Hay market Theatre,

TO-MORROW (SUN) NIGHT

"IN THE NIGHT"

(OR THE INTRUDER)

By Cyril Harcourt.

MONDAY 21st NIGHT

The successful comedy in 4 acts

"GRUMPY"

Cyril Maude Great Success

by Horace Hodger and Wigney Percival

TUES. 22nd NIGHT

The beautiful English Company

"Beauty and the Barge"

By W. W. Jacobs

WED. 23rd NIGHT

The brilliant and Exceedingly funny Military Comedy

"BILLETED"

By F. T. Jersee and H. M. Harwood

THUR. 24th & FRI. 25th NIGHT

"THE MIDNIGHT WEDDING"

An original romantic play in 4 acts

BY WALTER HOWARD

Author of

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

SAT. 26th. NIGHT.

By Special Request

The successful comedy in 3 Acts:

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH".

Prices: Matinee at 5 p. m.: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8. Night at 9-45.: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY

TO-MORROW (Sunday) and

DAILY TILL FRIDAY at 6-30 p. m.

GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL!

REMEMBER USUAL SUNDAY GATHERINGS!!

Remarkable picture in 5 reels;

"PAGAN GOD"

An excellent photo-drama wherein the hero sacrifices his love for the good of the kingdom and people.

Beautiful Scenery!
Splendid Acting!!
Fine Plot!!!

PRICES AS USUAL.

If you suffer

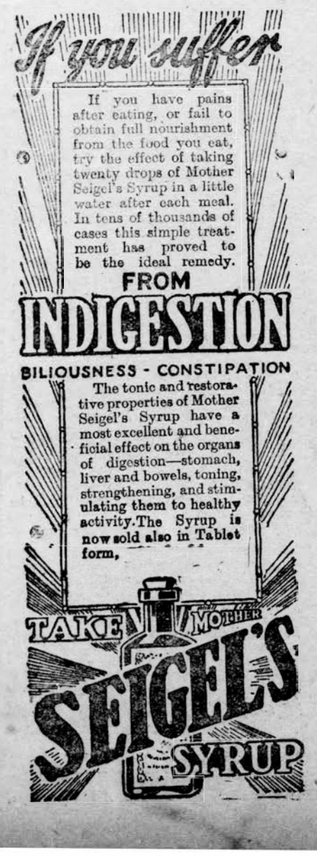
If you have pains after eating, or fail to obtain full nourishment from the food you eat, try the effect of taking twenty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup in a little water after each meal. In tens of thousands of cases this simple treatment has proved to be the ideal remedy.

FROM

INDIGESTION

BILIOUSNESS - CONSTIPATION

The tonic and restorative properties of Mother Seigel's Syrup have a most excellent and beneficial effect on the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels, toning, strengthening, and stimulating them to healthy activity. The Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form.



COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON,

Liverpool, 16th March 1921

	To-day's prices. Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	409
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Mid American	—
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quiet	7.81
New York 11 a.m. Sakelos	15.00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	11.79
July	12.28
Oct	12.72
May	11 40
July	11.87

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 17th March 1921

May	11 81
July	12 25
October	12 75

Liverpool, 17th March 1921

	To-day's Prices.
March	7 68
May	7 77
July	1 90
October	8 06

London, 17th March 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 1/2 downward Tendency
" Silver Spot	32 1/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	105/4 Quiet

London, 16th March 1921

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australians Beef Tallow	— 45/-
" " Mutton "	— 41/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	— Dull

WHEAT.

London, 16th March 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs.	£72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	£72/6
AUSTRALIAN—Quoted	£85/-
Karachi Barley	£70/-Quoted
White Choice Argentine Paid	£73/-Sellers

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong "	£96 ex
National "	£35 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 16th March 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Fold m/a nominal	16
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a nominal	£ 18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/a Quoted	£ 14
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	Inactive
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs ex Ship m/a	£ 19
TONE OF LINSEED:—	Quiet but Steady
LINSEED, Argentine (La Hlata) m/a Sellers Feeler	£ 16
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) m/a Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:— m/a nominal	£ 1 7/1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 16th March 1921

	To-days prices
M.G. Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " Fine	—
" Broach Good	6 40
" " Fully Good	6.65
" " Fine	6.90
" Scinde, Good	3.98
" " Fully Good	4.48
" " Fine	4.73

COTTON.

London, 16th March 1921

Rentes 3%	47 3/4 Ex
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
" 2 Months hence	31 5/8
Continental and Speculative selling	Dull.
Indian Bazaar buying	—
Interest day to day loans	—
" 7 day Market loans	—
Discount, Bank of England Rate	7

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 16th March 1921

Months:	To-day's prices.
Mar.	7.49
Apl.	7.49
May	7.60
June	7.64
July	7.74
Aug.	7.80
Sep.	7.85
Oct.	7.89
Nov.	7.93
Dec.	7.96
Jan.	7.99
Feb.	8.02

Tone:—Steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 16th March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices
May	7.39
Apl.	—
May	7.51
June	—
July	7.67
Aug.	7.81
Sep.	—
Oct.	7.95
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb	—

New York, 16th March 1921

Demand Bills	3.8.75

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 16th March 1921

Fine White Java April Sellers— G. & F. Calcutta Mar.	40.6
Do Do New Crop June	
" " July sellers	— 33
Fine White Java, April sellers G. & F. Bombay Mar.	42
Do Do Karachi Mar.	—
" " April sellers	— 42/3
Tone.—Quiet Little Doing	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 16th March 1921

Stockholm	17.24
Christiania	24.71
Amsterdam	11 36
Switzerland	22 [illegible]
Belgium	53 43
Athens	51 90
Petrograd	—
Germany	—
Austria	—
Italy	—
Paris	—

London, 16th March 1921

Calcutta Linseed Mar.-April value	£ 18
Do April-May-June Sellrs	£17/10
Linseed Oil Spot nearest Value	£ 29/6
Do April-May June-sellers	£29/6

EXCHANGE

London, 16th March 1921.

On London at Paris	55 53
" Italy	105 57
" Germany	245 50
Rentes 5% London price	41 1/2

DISCOUNT

Tin Block	150/-

Liverpool, 16th March 1921

Mid American	7.86
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	15 00

London, 16th March, 1921.

English Best Selected Copper	£67 1/4

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

March 18.

The Marwari Bazar and the market at Colaba are still kept closed for forward business. They will reopen on Tuesday for unrestricted trading with minimum price Rs. 183 for F. G. Bengal May and Rs. 255 for F. G. Broach April/May until 7th April.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be quiet, and the offtake is very limited.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th March 1921

Cotton	83 8 Bales
Wheat	1886 Qrts
Linseed	329 "
Rapeseed	155 "
Gingellyseed	904 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	288 "
Castorseed	4000 "
Rice	4709 "
Myrabollams	889 "
Cottonseed	6005 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	396 "
Juwar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	959 "
Bajra	1215 "
oal	1579 Tons

PIECE GOODS.

After a considerable length of time the cloth market has shewn some signs of activity during the past week. The wholesale demand has not been in evidence so far, but there has been a fair retail demand for well-known marks of all sorts. The enquiry has been chiefly from Marwar, but other consuming centres have also been asking for quotations and purchases are expected to be made sooner or later. The increase in the customs import duty, which has enhanced the cost of the recent arrivals, has induced the buyers to pick up their requirements without delay, and the brokers have been on the move to play their game and obtain the full advantage of the present opportunity. Instead of allowing the goods to be freely consumed, some merchants have committed the folly of increasing the rates of some cloths, which action will no doubt check the demand. The City of London and City of Birmingham have arrived with fresh goods. Stocks are very heavy and unless prices are cut down substantially, sales will not be on a large scale. Some shrewd dealers have cut down the rates of White Shirtings by two to three rupees per piece, the result being that some lots have changed hands in the bazaar. The financial difficulty and the absence of credit have been great handicaps to free trade. A Marwari broker is said to have absconded with goods worth half a lakh of rupees bought from the bazaar dealers.

In Grey goods, values have remained nominally steady, but the undertone is weak in sympathy with the decline in local mill cloths. White Shirtings have been easier all round. In White Mulls, 39 inches by 20 yards gold and qualities have improved by two annas per piece. 36 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls worth Rs. 10/6/0 per piece have been in better request. Nainsooks have remained steady.

Local Mill Cloths have been easier. About 250 bales of fancy country-goods, which were mortgaged since a long time, have been sold by public auction during the week, and the price fetched was only Rs. 1/4 per lb. against the original purchases made at Rs. 2/8 per lb. Some further lots will also find their way through the auction during the next fortnight.

The merchants dealing in local textile goods have given notice that a public meeting will be held on the 19th instant to consider the present contract form of the Millowners and with a view to bring them to a level suitable to the sellers and buyers, to draw out and adopt) a standard contract form. At present considerable difficulties have been experienced in this connection by the merchants and this step, therefore, is in the right direction.

A member of the Woollen Piecegoods Merchants' Association having a shop in Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Guli, and also a shop in Jakeria Musjid in the name of his father, had bought 30 packages of piecegoods from an importing firm in contravention of the resolution dated 7th December 1920, in his father's name and had sold the same at his father's shop in Mulji Jetha Market. This complaint was brought to the notice of the Committee, who, on investing the matter found the facts to be true whereupon the member was directed by the Committee to pay liquidated damages Rs. 25 per package equals Rs. 750, instead of the maximum penalty of Rs. 100 per package. This should be an exemplary lesson to other merchants, who may be inclined to buy from the importing firms and take undue advantage.

A meeting of the Exchange Sub-Committee appointed under the resolution No. 5 of the Nagpur Congress is to be held in Bombay on Sunday next to consider the serious commercial conditions caused by the abnormal fall in exchange, to meet the charges in the Assembly and elsewhere against the attitude of the Indian merchants, to expose the Government's policy in bringing about the present situation and to suggest means how best to guard the Indian interests now and for future. The Piecegoods Merchants' Associations, with others, have been requested, a press telegram from Amritsar, to their representatives to help the Committee in arriving at a decision compatible with their interests and obligations, and it behoves the Piecegoods Association in Bombay to send their representative there.

The question of exchange was discussed in the Council of State at Delhi on the 17th instant, when Mr. Kale moved a resolution recommending the urgent necessity of an enquiry by a special representative committee into the Exchange situation with a view to suggest suitable remedies to relieve the existing tension connected therewith, and to consider whether it was not desirable to propose an alteration in the Exchange value of the rupee fixed by law and a modification of the currency system, so as to place it on a gold standard basis.

It is interesting to note that on the 27th February a letter was addressed from Calcutta to the Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association by the representative of a well-known Manchester Shipping Firm on his own initiative as a member of the Association to the effect that if the Association would agree to alter the rate of exchange, stated in the resolution, from 2 shillings to 1 shilling 8 pence, he would do his best to exert his influence in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and obtain their consent, so that the matter may be settled in an honourable way. To this a reply was sent on the 6th instant stating that the letter was placed before the Committee who cannot bind themselves as desired, as circumstances had altered for the worse since the two shillings resolution was passed, but that if any proposal be made to them from Lancashire, it will be duly considered by the Committee.

Strong protests have been made by several bodies, including the Federation of British Industries, the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association and the Lancashire members of Parliament, against the increase of import duty imposed by the Government of India, and deputations have waited on Mr. Montagu, urging the Cabinet to abandon the increase and to substitute higher duties on the cotton imports from nations outside the Empire.

On the other hand the Bombay Millowners' Association have sent a telegram to the Finance Department of the Government of India, Delhi protesting against the attitude of the Lancashire members regarding the increase in the import duty. They have criticised the proposal for an increase in the ex-duty as insincere, and have pointed out that local goods which are being used by the poor

(Continued on page 12.)

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,93,00,000
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,00
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

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THE BEST BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Brings fire under control, instantaneously extinguishes burning petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflammables.

EVER-LASTING

EFFECTIV

CHEAP

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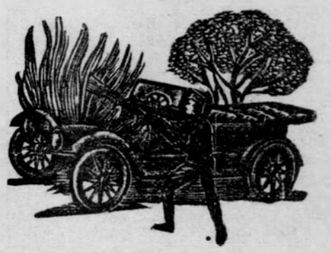
READY AT HAND

and



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GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES, &c.

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NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE

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FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS ETC.

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All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

ARE AT

D. R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

Near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Commerce Graduates Association—Social Club meeting at 4-30 p.m. Hornby Road.

The s.s. "China" with outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and S. Africa per the "Montrose" close at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 20.

Meeting of the Exchange Sub-Committee to consider at the present commercial conditions at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, 123 Esplanade Road, 1 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Sunday, March 20.

7 a.m. Holy Communion. 7-45 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke. Hymns—98, 111, 311, 106. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns—99, 107, 317.

Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (C, M, S.)

Sunday, March 20.

Clergy:—English:—Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A. Marathi:—Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.

English Services:—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor.

Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

R. B. R. R. Kale will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supplemental mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. Muttra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

"ARYA SAMITI DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Arya Samiti, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. V. S. Maideo, of Indian Women's University, in the Dadar English School Hall to-morrow (Sunday) on "The Poems of Mr. Tambe", at 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Somali with the outward mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Thursday.

The mail steamer Morea which left London on the 4th instant and has on board mail of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 16th instant.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Sabbath and Jewish History classes will meet to-day (Saturday at 4-30 and 8 p.m. respectively. Marathi class will meet at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and at 4 p.m. there will be a weekly meeting. Free Shorthand classes for Bene-Israels will meet on Monday and Thursday from 7-30 to 8-30 p.m. and will be conducted by Mr. J. S. Benjamin.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at the Bai Bhikaiji Shapurji Bengali Buildings in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, by Dr. Jamshed Jivanji Modi, Professor of Dentistry, Grant Medical College, on "Women and Dental Hygiene." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern.

THE S, P, C, A,

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals was held yesterday—Sir D. M. Petit presiding. The Report for the year 1919, which was placed before the meeting, showed that during the year under report for cruelties perpetrated on animals were instituted (an excess of 961 cases over previous year and convictions were obtained in all the cases. There were 343 cases of overloading carts. The Society had made a representation to the Government, suggesting that the total load hauled by one bullock should not exceed a certain weight, but they were informed that no absolute load-limit could be laid down.

There were 27 agents employed by the Society, whose business was to prosecute offenders, and five qualified Veterinary Inspectors were appointed to supervise their work. In the four dispensaries maintained by the Society 9,194 animals were treated free of charge and the number of animals treated at the Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital was 4,489, of which 3,820 were in-patients and 669 out-patients.

The report along with the audited statements of Account of the Society and the Hospital for the year 1919 was approved and adopted unanimously.

ACCOMMODATION FOR ANIMALS INADEQUATE.

Lady Macleod, the only Life Member of the Society, complained that the accommodations for animals kept at the market for sale were not adequate as they ought to be and that they were also heaped in a cruel manner.

The Secretary of the Society replied that he had brought the matter to the notice of the Municipality who informed him to have effected some improvement and that he would write to them again on the matter.

Resolutions were then adopted appointing the Executive and General Committees for the Society and the Hospital, for the current year; setting apart a sum of Rs. 35,000 from the funds of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, to be added to the Hospital Trust Fund and conveying best thanks of the Society to the cotton and grain mercants, millowners and agents, for their liberal contribution towards the maintenance of the Hospital for animals.

Sir Mirza Abdul Hussain, ex-Sheriff of Madras, interviewed by a Press representative observed that if the scheme of non-cooperation were to succeed it could only end in chaos and anarchy. (A.P.)

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Annual Report of this Company is out, and it has caused considerable disappointment amongst the large number of ordinary shareholders. A brief analysis will justify their grievances:—In round figures:

(1) The paid up capital of the company is five crores.

(2) The year's profit is one crore i.e. 20 per cent. per annum on the capital.

(3) Yet the ordinary shareholders were given an ad interim dividend, which came to 6 per cent. per annum.

(4) And no further dividend is to be paid to them! At the same time.

(5) Eighteen lacs are written off for Depreciation!

(6) Ten lacs for the full amount of the goodwill!

(7) Seven and a half lacs to be paid for Agency commission! And

(8) Twenty-one and a half lacs of rupees are to be carried over to the next year!

Thus, Sir, a Company owning four Big Mills in Bombay, making a clear profit of 20 per cent. gives to its shareholders a dividend of 6 per cent. when the Industry was at its best and when other mills have paid most handsome dividends! If any one scans the report he will find two more interesting items:—

(9) Rupees twenty thousand donated to the Lady Lloyd Children's Welfare Fund.

(10) And the purchase of 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan of twenty lacs on the one hand and of pledging it with the Bank of Bombay for the same amount, on terms unknown!

This is how money has been drawn out from regular trade channels and invested in the Development Loan, causing such terrible stringency in the money market. Anyhow, there is very little justification for the Directors to carry over large sums to next year's account, and overlook the legitimate claims of the ordinary shareholders.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SALSETTE N. A. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be pleased to insert the following query in your most esteemed journal:—

A meeting of all the members of the Notified Area Committees of Santa Cruze, Ville Parla, Andheri, Malad and Borivli, was called on the 16th instant with a view to elect a representative from amongst the elected members to guard the interest of the Notified Area Sasette, on the Advisory Revenue Development Board. The voting was taken by ballot in accordance with the fiat of the chairman Mr. Fleming to that effect. There were three candidates. One was rejected in the first round. Mr. Ismail Cassambhai was the successful candidate in the first round, in spite of the chairman voting in favour of another. In the second round there was a tie and the official chairman has already voted once. The question was being discussed whether the chairman could give a further casting vote. The voting was closed practically, but just at this time one more gentleman came, and a third round was taken to help the side which the chairman had taken. It was pointed out that according to the District Municipal Act, the action of the chairman was out of order, but the chairman said that it was merely an executive function, and there was no time limit, nor was there any rule on the subject. Is the position taken up by the chairman, a right one? If not what is the remedy? Why have such a body without any detailed constitution?—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

EXEMPTION FROM TARIFF DUTIES.

PARSI SOCIETIES' PRAYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegrams have been sent by the Zoroastrian Building Society and the Zoroastrian Building Fund to the Finance Member to the Government of India.

The Zorastrian Building Society Ltd wires:—

"Housing problem is very acute in Bombay. Zoroastrian Building Society is trying hard to provide buildings for middle class and poor Parsis at moderate rents. Serious difficulties are experienced. High prices of building materials. Reque exempting from Tariff duty building materials required by the cooperative and other Housing societies for *bona fide* use and also reducing duties on building materials generally so as to help and encourage house building as much as possible."

The Zoroastrian Building Fund wires:—

"Being Trust created for providing houses to poor Parsis request exempting building materials required by Co-operative and other bodies from tariff duties to enable them to cope with housing difficulties.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY OVER

The men of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company's Mazagaon workshop returned to work yesterday on the advice of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, who explained to them that they had struck work without consulting their Union and without giving the necessary notice to their employers. As in his opinion this was an improper strike, he asked them to end it at once and then to make representations if they had any grievances.

More men of the Sewri oil installations returned to work yesterday and work there is now going on in full swing.

A report of Karachi Freight Market of March 17 states that the workings of railways show some improvement and as a result there has been a decided increase in the arrivals of produce during the week. Bookings: Antwerp 1000 tons seeds ready 20 shillings; Hamburg 325 tons seeds ready 18 shillings nine pence 700 tons seeds ready 20 shilling; London 200 tons. (A.P.)

N. C. O. IN AHMEDABAD.

2,000 STUDENTS IN ONE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

The Proprietary High School of Ahmedabad was the first of its kind in the country to respond to the call of the Motherland. Messrs. Balubhai and Dewan putting their patriotic feelings above personal interest joined the N.C.O. movement long before it had assumed its present strength. There were fifteen hundred students in the school at the time that in declared for Non-Cooperation 150 students left the school leaving 1350 in he institution a number which no Government a aided school in Gujrat can boast of.

Misleading editorial articles and Associated Press messages notwithstanding, Non-Cooperation has been steadily gaining in extent and intensity every day. The Mahavidyalaya of the Gujrat University that opened in November with less than 60 students closed for vacation a fortnight ago with nearly 200 students on its rolls, leaving Gujrat College authorities with the cold consolation that only 50 or 60 students had left their college this term. The Proprietary High School to soon made up its loss. Before the new admissions began they had again 1400 students and to-day their classes contain 1948 students, leaving out of account 112 who are appearing for the matriculation examination of the Gujrat Vidyapith which commenced to-day.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

In view of excise auctions to be held on the 17th instant a vigorous campaign is being launched to make it clear to those who desire to bid at those auctions that public workers of this place will not rest till they succeed in depriving them of their custom. This morning a deputation consisting of Srimati Anusyabai, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Indulal Yajnik, and Prof. A. T. Gidvani saw leading men in the trade and requested them to abstain from traffic in drink this year.

A public meeting takes place to-morrow to invite licensees to join the temperance movement. Mill labourers are taking vows of abstinence.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A public meeting was held at Juma Masjid, Mussooree, after prayer on the 14th instant. All classes of people assembled. Many speakers spoke non-violent Non-Cooperation.

* * *

The Rangoon B. O. C. strike terminated, men returning to work immediately. An Arbitration Board has been agreed upon. (A. P.)

* * *

The Fatehpur riot case was resumed in the court of Mr. Sheorakhan Singh, Deputy Magistrate Allahabad on Thursday. Jawalia Bania first deposed. After whom two more witnesses were examined. (A. P.)

* * *

Mr. Henry Hope of the Bengal P.W.D., died from Cholera at the Presidency General Hospital on Wednesday. He had recently joined the Bengal P.W.D., on transfer from United Provinces, but during the short period he was in Bengal he became very popular with his brother officers.

* * *

A very successful concert was given at the Government House, Lucknow on the 17th instant in aid of the League of Mercy, of which His Excellency the Governor is the President, and the Local Y. W. C. A. Cinema film of the Duke's visit to Agra was shown. Nearly Rs 3,000 were realised by the collection.

* * *

About 500 Lilloh strikers assembled on Thursday at Howrah Market Calcutta and attacked cooks of Europeans returning with supplies, snatching away their bags. The mob was eventually dispersed by the armed police. The coolies of the Howrah goodsheds, numbering about 1400, and men employed in the Howrah District Engineer's office did not attend work to-day fearing molestation by the strikers. (A.P.)

* * *

Mr. Maneckji Cowasji Patel will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on Sunday next by the morning fast passenger, breaking the journey at Surat, for a few days, where he will deliver lectures on Swaraj, National Unity etc. Mr. Patel will also deliver a special lecture, before a purely Parsi audience, at Surat, on a religious subject, at the Naginchand Institute, on Monday the 21st instant.

* * *

An unfortunate loaded revolver accident occurred in the refreshment room of Howrah station, shortly after midnight. A European servant of Calcutta Police was talking to two assistant managers of the room, Messrs. Pointer and Cobb, and in the course of the conversation showed them his revolver, being unaware it was loaded. They examined it and the trigger was accidentally pressed. A shot was fire which hit Cobb in the thigh, necessitating his removal to hospital. (A.P.)

LORD READING.

TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE ON APRIL 2ND

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Lord Reading will take the oath of office as Viceroy on Saturday the 2nd April 1921 at 5 p.m. in the Convocation Hall. A few tickets are available for members of the public and will be issued on application to the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR SPRING RACES.

FIRST MEETING FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 18.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races.

THE TREBANI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Red Duke 10/1; Blackstone 9/2; Sweet Apple 7/13; Toddy 7/11; Blackfriar 7/8; Applewood 7/2.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Romulus 9/0; Miteb 9/0; Mayeed 9/0; Cairo 8/12; Victorious 8/12; Julmood 8-7; Woodrow 8/7; Logic 8/7; Almaz 8-7; Vagran 8/7; Mohican 8/5; Patriot 8/5; Wordi 8/0; Jericho 8/0; My Moon 8/0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Spark 9/2; Kherallah 8/10; Lamington 8/9; Municipal 8/7; Bayard 8/7; Model 8/6; Lord Belmore 8/3; Mage 8/3; Revolver 8/2; Honeysuckle 8/0; Cartridge 8/0; Sirvisto 8/0; Rajkumar 7/11; Buttercup 7/9; Referee 7/7; Buttonwood 7/5; Duke of Sparta 7/4; Fattahabad 7/0.

THE GALSTAUN CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lady Myra 9/12; Balira 9/0; Chantress 8/11; Doublewin 8/10; Gavrelle 8/8; White bell 8/5; No Ball 8/5; She She 8/4; Genvieve 8/4; Irishfolly 8/3; Gladiator 8/2; Lively 8/2; Balinacurra 7/13; Troop Leader 7/6; Rueful 7/5; Mim 7/5; Final Proof 7/3.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

California 9/6; Escort 9/3; Rainbow 8/12; Yadghar 8/12; Meerle 8/9; Paleface 8/8; Sammy 8/7; Jerwan 8/6; Topnotch 8/0; Spinner 7/2; Noowar 8/12; Swan 7/1; Peace Day 7/11; Babygrand 7/9; Royalty 7/7; Gaypeter 7/4.

THE MATHURADAS GOCULDAS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Tit Bits 9/0; Black Ivory 8/11; Fury 8/10; Royal Court 8/9; Red Prince 8/7; Aladdin 8/6; Peninsula 8/4; Dickson 8/0; Magdala 7/10; Argonaut 7/8; Najdi 7/4.

ENGLISH RACING.

GRAND NATIONAL PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

The Grand National probables are:—

Clonree	T. Hulme
Turkey Buzzard	Bennett
Ballyboggan	Lane
The Bore	H. Brown
Old Tay Bridge	Piggott
Shaunspadah	F. Rees
Garryvon	I. Anthony
Ocean Star	Blank
Loch Allen	Blank
Day Dawn	J. Anthony
Prince Clifton	Knowles
All White	Chadwick
White Surrey	Escott
Rather Dark	Whitaker
Bobby Dazzler	Dick
A Double Escape	Newey
Sort Knock	Fleming
Halston	Firth
Rock Aboy	Tighe
Wave Beam	Lloyd
Dover Patrol	Croney
Any time	Wootton
Ballysay	Goswell
Eamon Beag	Connor
Blazers	Watkinson
Heathencote	Blank
Rufus Twenty-first	Doyle
Cupid's Dart	Burns
Longlough	Colbert
Barty	C. Aylin
Forewarded	Burford
White Cookade	Wicks
Charlbury	Ellis
The Tank Third	Powell
Vain Minister	Dale
Gleneffy	Willmot
Kacham	Clancy

LINCOLNHIRE HANDICAP.

WON BY SORANUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

Recd. 1 p.m. March. 18.

The following is the result of the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

SORANUS	1
SENHORA	2
QUEEN'S GUILD	3

Thirty ran. On settling down Senhora led from Queen's Guild, Poltava and Soranus. Close home Soranus came to the front and won easily by four lengths. Clarion was fourth. Half a length separated the second and the third.

Betting: 33 to 1 against Soranus 20 to 1 against Senhora and 100 to 1 against Queen's Guild.

LINCOLNSHIRE SCRATCHINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

Lincolnshire:—Queen's Guild will be ridden by P. Jones, Voxol by Ringstead and Quilp by E. Ringstead.

Add to the list of probables: Blarney Stone and Gioquel.

Omit: Tom Powrie, Mambrio, Southern Royal Bucks and Linggisboy.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE CANDIDATES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

It is hereby notified that candidates for appointment of probationers for the Imperial Forest Service in 1921 will be interviewed at Poona instead of at Bombay, as notified in clause 4 of paragraph 1 of Press Note No. 424 dated 14th February, 1921.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LINCOLNS (4) BEAT PARSEE CYCLISTS (1).

Play in connection with the First round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground before a fairly large crowd of spectators. The contestants in the day's match were Lincolnshire Regiment and the Parsi Cyclists. The standard of play exhibited by both the teams did not amount to much and interest visibly flagged during the first half and through most part of the second half. The Parsi team netted a goal midway through the second moiety and though the Regimental team tried hard to equalise, they were not able to do so till very near the close of the second half—when after a regular melee in front of the Parsi goal Morgan succeeded in landing a short. The game ending in a draw after one hour of play and so ton minutes of further play was gone through during which fortune favoured the Regimental team enabling them to add three more goals to their credit. The position at the end was Lincolns (4) Parsi Cyclists (1).

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play during most of the first half was of an extremely uninteresting nature. 'Much ado about nothing' would about fairly describe the initial operations. The ball was made to travel up and down without any tangible results being obtained. The attack was taken alternately by both sides' the exchanges retaining an even character throughout. The ball travelled always a trifle too fast for the perspiring forwards to catch up and thus no goal was scored by either side during first-half. True, Lincolns had some fine chances but their forward line though brilliant in the open suffered much from hesitancy within the circle.

The character of the play changed in no sense after change of ends and it was apprehended that the game would end in a pointless draw. However, this tranquil state of affairs was disturbed by Pochkhanawala, the Parsi centre-forward scoring a goal in delightful style off a thoughtful pass from Ghista, the right in. Thereafter the Lincolns led the attack, but time and again the Parsis averted disaster by the spoiling tactics of their defence. The Lincolns forced several corners but clumsiness within the circle prevented them from scoring. Occasionally, the Parsi forwards led the attack and more than once the Lincoln custodian saved the situation by skilfully kicking the ball away. The army team had nearly despaired of an equaliser for time was speeding fast—when within the last three minutes Morgan scored a goal for them and equalised. Great enthusiasm prevailed at this dramatic turn and the Lincolns were inspired with a new spirit to win when the close of the first hour of play was announced.

EXTRA TEN MINUTES' PLAY.

The extra ten minutes proved disastrous to the Parsis, who saw victory snatched away from them at the last moment literally. Right from the start the Lincolns attacked relentlessly and after three minutes of play they established a lead by securing a second goal—Storer the right-in being responsible for the lucky shot. Half-time arrived but saw no change in the determined aggressiveness of the Regimental team. The Parsi defence unfortunately lost heart at the unexpected reverse their side had sustained and could offer no effective resistance to the shock tactics employed by the Lincolns. Consequently, no one was surprised when a third and on the heels of it a fourth goal were secured by the Lincolns. Lt. Boxer and Lt. Bruce scored these goals.

The teams were:—

PARSI CYCLISTS.

Goal: E. P. Morris; full-backs: N. C. Nagporewalla and K. J. Mistry; half-backs: P. Shroff, S. Khodaiji, and D. Bharucha; forwards: E. J. Baria, R. D. Ghista, S. S. Pochkhanawalla, M. Kapadia and J. Master.

LINCOLNS.

Goal: Whitewell; full-backs: Lt. Brown M.C. and Capt. Richards M.C.; half-backs: Lance-Corpl. Viney, Lt. Bruce M.C. and Pte. Hemstock; forwards: Sgt. Deptford, C. R. M. S. Storer, Lt. Boxer M.C., Lance-Corpl. Morgan and Corpl. Haviland.

UMPIRES.

Messrs. D. Kapadia and S. D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanians "A" v. Poona Gymkhana.

DAVIS CUP.

RESULT OF DRAW OF FIRST ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 16.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. March 18.

New York—The result of the draw of the First Round of the Davis Cup is as follows:—

Spain v. Britain

Canada v. Australasia.

Japan v. Phillippines.

Czecho Slovakia v. Belgium.

Four nations drew bye and will meet in the second round namely:

Argentine v. Denmark and

All-India v. France.

The tennis teams will be allowed to select time and place of preliminary rounds. The challenge round is being held at Forest Hills, Long Island, on September 2nd and onwards and it is expected that at least five or six preliminary matches will be played in the United States.

LATEST CABLES

REDUCTIONS OF ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

Recd. 2 a.m., March 19.

A striking announcement on the Naval armaments question was made by Lord Lee at a dinner at the Institute of Naval Architects when he said that if an invitation came from Washington he was prepared to put aside all other business in order to help towards an agreement for mutual reduction of armaments which was the most pressing matter in the world's affairs.

He declared that the difference between the American and British Formula regarding the strength of respective Navies was too slight to be made a subject for controversy. The new British Naval Estimates are an example for reduction. We had taken risks in regard to the relative position of our Navy and others and we were prepared to go to the farthest possible in that direction by a mutual agreement, but it was insufficient merely to talk of hands across the sea. We must also have heads across the sea.

INDIA AND BOLSHEVISM.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 17.

Recd. 2 a.m., March 19.

Sir Robert Horne in a letter to Mr. Krassin emphasises that the British Government has long been aware of the Soviet intrigues with a view to overthrow the British rule in India, which admittedly was the main object of the recent soviet policy. The Government has the strongest reasons to believe that one of the main objects of the Soviet negotiations with Afghanistan has been to secure facilities for attacks through Afghanistan upon the peace of India and that one of the principal demands of M. Suritz, the Russian Envoy to Kabul, has been for a guarantee of safe transport through Afghanistan without delay and a large number of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition for frontier tribes on the British side of the Border. This is a direct act of hostility towards India. M. Suritz also communicated with the anti-British tribal leaders and leading Afghans, who were implicated notably, Nadir Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Jamal Pasha and Mahendrapartep have been similarly active and a number of notorious Indian seditionists have been employed by the Bolshevists for disseminating disloyalty in India and for fomenting anti-British feeling in the countries contiguous to India, and, particularly, in Afghanistan. Emissaries have already been despatched through Afghanistan from Tashkent which is an advanced base for Indian work and M. Suritz has declared that the base must be removed to Kabul as soon as possible.

REVOLUTIONARY TEACHING PROPAGANDA.

Similarly in order to facilitate the spread of revolutionary teaching in India, M. Suritz has endeavoured to secure from the Afghans the facilities for the establishment of printing presses in Kabul and, indisputably propaganda in India was to be a prominent function of the Consulates which he aims at establishing at Kandahar, Ghazni and Jalalabad.

The British Government does not object to Afghan-Soviet treaties, providing for neachbourly relations and commercial intercourse but, in view of the avowed desire of the Soviet to overthrow British rule in India, and the fact that Russia has no possible commercial or other interests in Eastern Afghanistan, the British Government is compelled to regard the proposals of the Soviet Government as purely anti-British measures.

The Government has also reason to believe that the Soviet is considering a project for an action in Pamirs region, and Government must insist upon the cessation of such activities of the Soviet as it is an essential corollary to the conclusion of any agreement between the two Governments.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following are the probably for the Grand National:—

Loch Allen—J. Kelly.

General Saxham—W. Smith.

Glen Corrig—Blance.

Picture Saint—Hayes.

Bonnie Charlee—Blair.

Prosperity v J. Morgan.

Scratching:—Ballyboggan.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR WEBB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Recd. 10-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Lewis Webb.

Sir Arthur Lewis Webb was born in 1860 and was educated at the Royal Engineering College, served in the Indian Public Works Department and was in the Irrigation Department from 1881-94. He joined the Egyptian Irrigation Department in 1894 and in 1899 became the Director-General of Irrigation, was Under-Secretary for Irrigation in 1906.

IMPERIAL CABINET SESSION

MR. SASTRI TO GO AS INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has been invited by his Excellency the Viceroy to attend the session of the Imperial Cabinet to be held in London next June as a representative of India, and he has accepted the invitation.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 19, 1921.

SHAHEED TALAAT PASHA.

A Reuter's telegram we published yesterday announcing the assassination in Berlin of "Talaat Bey" was so worded as to leave room for hope in Muslim minds that it might be a case of mistaken identity. There are many Talaat Beys among the Ottoman Turks, but only one Talaat Pasha. But the statement that the Talaat Bey in question was "the Turkish ex-Grand Vizier, who has been living here for the past two years under an assumed name, and who was about to leave for Anatolia to assume the leadership of the Nationalist Government," leaves no doubt in our mind but that the victim of assassination was the greatest man the Turks had left to them since Niazi Bey and Hasan Riza and Mahmud Shevket Pasha were assassinated in 1913. Our memory returns to the first anxious days before the Revolution when Talaat first won fame by his unflinching courage in executing the commands of the Committee at whatever risk; to the days, only a few months later, when he might have been a minister of State, but chose to occupy a servant's place in accordance with his vow as a fedai never to let personal ambition stain his efforts for the welfare of Islam and of his native land. We remember how, when he was thrust into high office, he resigned it readily in favour of a man who, though in no way better qualified for the position, was judged by the committee to be at the time more suitable. We remember with what vigilance he watched the conduct of the State, his righteous anger at a hint of treachery; his courage in the face of danger, though that among the Turks is not extraordinary. We remember, when he was Minister of the Interior, directly after Mahmud Shevket's martyrdom, when all the Ministers were threatened with assassination, his saying with a smile: "To die is easy" I as one who thought of death just as the soldier thinks of the command: Dismiss.

We recall the fate of other martyrs of the Revolution, how Mahmud Shevket struggled with the aide-de-camp who flung himself before his chief in the vain hope to save him; how Hasan Riza would not take a guard with him when he went out to dine at Essad Pasha's house by invitation, because he knew that he was going to his death and did not wish to sacrifice more lives than one; how Niazi was shot from behind when he was preaching peace and reconciliation to his own Albanians; and we are glad for Talaat that he met his death alone, at the hand not of a so-called Muslim but a Christian enemy.

He has been called unscrupulous. Indeed he was so, but only where the welfare of the Muslim Empire was concerned. Personally, he was quite unselfish and disinterested. The present writer can testify that, at the height of power, he was in private life as poor a man as he was at the Revolution. Even during the last years of the war, when famine and other sufferings made the Turkish people angry with the Young Turk Government, Talaat escaped the charges of corruption which were heaped on Enver and some others of his colleagues. As a statesman he had certain manifest deficiencies. No amount of explanation ever could make him understand the intricacies and the etiquette of European politics. "It is useless", he would shrug. "I cannot see it. It seems to me like nonsense. Let me go my way." As an administrator, however, he was a complete success. He was the first Turkish Minister of the Interior to leave his comfortable office at the Ministry and go himself to any region where there was disturbance; he had energy and the power of strong initiative, and if he ordered a reform he saw it executed. He disliked the Germans and he liked the English; it was only when the designs of the Entente on Turkish Independence became unmistakeable that in despair he gave approval to the German policy. With regard to the Armenians, he has been denounced by them and by their friends, the missionaries, in unmeasured terms, and those denunciations were incorporated in the wartime propaganda of the Allies. But those who knew him well have always held him innocent; and the letter which he wrote to an English friend nine months ago, assuring him, in answer to a point-blank question on the subject, that the cruelties inflicted upon the Armenians in Turkey were "without my will and knowledge," will suffice to establish his innocence in their opinion. For Talaat never told a lie. He had done desperate things which he considered for his country's good, and he avowed them proudly. All that he ordered with regard to the Armenian people in Turkey was their deportation from all regions near the frontier and the coast to concentration camps in the interior. The rest was the result of public indignation. It may be said that he was not a pious Muslim, like Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Hasan Riza and Niazi, and other living Turks whom we could mention. He devoted his whole being to the cause of Islam; even in these years of exile he had worked unceasingly; and now he has died for Islam. That is a fair record from the Muslim point of view. Rahamhu Allah.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

H. E. the Governor struck a note of self-congratulation in his speech at the Corporation dinner, when he dwelt on his achievements in respect of "those internal, industrial and social problems which alone can make a contented people." It is a little difficult to conceive what these achievements are. However, let that pass. Sir George referred to "criticism in quarters where criticism takes the place of construction" merely to brush it aside with the observation, "I had rather do and not promise, than promise and not do." His chief claim to the applause of his audience lay in the assumption that he had done his duty by launching the Bombay Development Scheme. The scheme or rather the manner in which it is being carried out, has formed the subject of well-informed criticism, and definite allegations have been made against Government of acting autocratically in a matter of vital public interest, of throwing a damper on Indian talent and enterprise, of untold extravagance irresponsibility and partisanship. The record has been, in fact, one of promises made but not fulfilled. That is the substance of the criticism of which he complains. It needs an answer. We very much wish he, had told us what had been done to remove public discontent in the directions that have frequently been pointed out in these columns. Why was he silent in regard to the protest against the Hopper dispensation or the demand for the appointment of an Indian Director; the reckless extravagance that has characterised the administration of the scheme so far, and the undue preponderance allowed to British talent and enterprise at the expense of indigenous talent and industries? The allegations that have publicly been made against the Department are serious enough, and we can only regret that Sir George Lloyd made no attempt to meet them. He referred to the hearty response of Bombay to the Development Loan as being "a mark confidence in our schemes and a testimony of the public spirit of the citizens of Bombay." But he omitted to say how that confidence has been abused by a breach of faith. Who will not remember how his Government in their anxiety to ensure the success of the Development Loan resorted to the most specious appeals to the civic patriotism of the citizens, by dinning into their ears that every pie raised would be spent *in Bombay for Bombay by Bombay*, and who will also not recall how Government have failed to keep their troth with the public?

His Excellency mentioned various schemes that have been, or are about to be, begun. Excepting, perhaps, the Back Bay scheme, to which even so pronounced a pro-official as Mr. Dabholkar would not attach as much importance as to the Salsette development, and which is admittedly not urgent, the rest of those outlined by the Governor belong to the domain of the Improvement Trust and cannot be treated as an excuse for the Departmental extravagance that is going on. It seems to us, now that the transfer of the Improvement Trust to its legitimate owner has been decided upon, the Government would hand it over to the Corporation in a truncated form and exploit the schemes with a view to give the plausibility of justification to the creation of the Development Directorate with its costly personnel. Sir George Lloyd spoke with delight regarding the decision to allow, pending the transfer of the Trust, two more representatives of the Corporation on it. We fail to notice in it any generous concession in view of the encroachments on the Trust's function and having regard to the fact that the Advisory Board to the Director of Development has cleverly been rendered infructuous by the terms of reference. It would have been far more to the point if Sir George Lloyd had also said how far any attempt had been made to remedy the numerous grievances of property-owners and residents in the area comprised within the Salsette division, which has been occasioned by the erratic methods and manners of those placed in "a little brief authority." The discontent will not be the less for the assurance of Sir George, that "we shall need no statue to our memory such as you have at the end of this hall, but shall be content and have our reward in the increasing fame and lustre of this great city." The fact remains that alluring promises were made of an earthly paradise that was going to be created for the teeming "masses" of the city, and that these promises have been lost sight of, or thrust into the background, bringing discredit on the Government and causing disappointment to the people.

Notes of the Day.

Hypocrisy of Mandates.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon has just repeated Mr. Bonar Law's statement that the mandates will be submitted first to the Council of the League of Nations who may even modify them; and, consequently, he added, it will be impossible to submit them to Parliament first. This explanation was repeated in the Lords because Lord Islington ventured to criticise at length the provisions of the mandates. Lord Curzon was at great pains to refute Lord Islington's suggestion that the British administration of Mesopotamia had been contrary to pledges. Government, he said, desired to establish an Arab administration without delay and, in the meantime, "we could not allow the whole country to go to chaos". And, finally, Lord Curzon proceeded to ridicule the suggestion that "we had some sinister motive in Mesopotamia" and hoped that, in the course of the next six months, Mr. Churchill would be able to show not only a substantial reduction of the heavy expenses but "a great advance in carrying out our principles." The emphasis on "our principles" is delicious. "Our principles" mean, in the practice of men like Lord Curzon, imperial and economic aggrandisement.

Lord Curzon's Defence.

Lord Curzon has the effrontery to speak of pledges and principles when he knows that the policy of himself and his French associates has been to break the former and to bring the latter into ridicule. The principle on which the destiny of Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine was to be disposed of was stated to be that of self-determination. Where is that principle now, when the mandates have been framed in direct violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations which demands that the wishes of the people concerned should be the prevailing consideration? Apart from this, there are other directions in which the mandates violate the principles of the Covenant. They give the mandatories a free hand to raise local levies and use the latter for their own purposes. The mandatories are also of course, to enjoy economic predominance in the territories in their charge.

What Britain Must Do.

In this respect, Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the Commons, made last week in reply to a question by Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, is instructive. Mr. Lloyd George said that "the Mesopotamian State would succeed automatically to the position of the Ottoman Government with regard to the ownership of minerals in Mesopotamia, and no special provision was required in the mandate or elsewhere to safeguard this succession." Hypocrisy could no further go. Mr. Lloyd George omitted to mention that the real reason why no provision has been made in the mandate, in this respect, is that the ownership of the minerals has already been virtually transferred to themselves by Britain and France in the proportion of three to one. The Mesopotamian State, if the Allies have their way, will merely have the nominal ownership of the minerals, as it will be, in other respects, the puppet of Britain. If Britain is in earnest in setting up a genuine Arab State, she must first withdraw all her forces and leave the Arabs to determine their own destiny. That is the only way in which Britain can redeem her honour.

Bondsmen or Free.

The "Englishman" is displeased with us because we expressed the view that it is unfair to make cannon-fodder of Indian soldiers for the prosecution of Middle East aggrandisement. The task thrust upon our soldiers is particularly loathsome because the citizens of a "subject-country" are employed to enslave free and independent nations. We are told that Indian soldiers have a passion for foreign service, and that it promotes in them the spirit of adventure besides adding to their emoluments, two attractions usually held out in the recruitment of mercenaries. Surely the people of Britain have the first right to satisfy their spirit of adventure and Indians would prefer not to displace them from this field of military achievement's. Why ascribe to the poor Indian sepoy a craving for adventure among sandflies while he is languishing to return home? As for increased emoluments incidental to overseas service, it is open to the British soldier to earn them wholly for himself and incidentally relieve the problem of unemployment at "Home", a problem which is only touched at the fringe by the dumping of inefficients in civil employment abroad. British troops are sick of fighting and the capitalistic clique which is managing conquests has to fall back upon people whose option is not consulted in the bargain. To test the fact, let the British Government declare that they want two hundred thousand British soldiers in Mesopotamia to develop the inhabitants along with its oil, and we shall see the Government kicked into the English Channel. The "Englishman" pretends that the Indian likes to swelter in foreign lands, because it means fun and profit. But why be so selfless as that when it is open to the British Government to break the monopoly and give a chance to the adventurous careerists at Home who wait to be told of a decent chance in life? Possibly after all the spade-work is done, they will step in as in East Africa, but for the present Indians have to bear the disgrace of subjugating free peoples and getting shot in the process; and, what is worse, they are expected to say they like it. The eel is said to enjoy being skinned, but it is a peculiarity of the eel.

Local Olympians.

We have been told that it was the "non-Brahmin" phalanx in the local Legislative Council that was in the main responsible for the rejection of the resolution calling upon Government to put an end to the scandal of the periodical exodus to the hills. It is saddening, indeed, to reflect that members claiming to represent the voiceless millions of the labouring and backward classes toiling in the plains all the year round, should abet officialdom in the indulgence of costly luxuries and in absentee administration. These gentlemen have evidently forgotten the serious crisis which from the absence from Bombay of the Governor and other responsible officials at the time of the influenza epidemic. We cannot for a moment believe that the attitude of these members represents the true sentiments of the community whose "representatives" they claim to be. When the working classes and the backward communities are in a position to assert themselves, we are certain they will emphatically repudiate the part played by these gentlemen and refuse to be taken in by the plea that absentee Government, engendered by these annual exoduses to the Olympian heights, conduces to more efficient administration. It is not surprising to find also that the "popular" Ministers, including the late Principal of the Ferguson College, voted solidly for the exodus, though it was open to them, if they deemed it proper, to remain neutral, as the official members of the Government of India did when the Simla exodus was debated upon. Evidently the siren voices of the Elysian groves have proved too alluring for these gallant knights of "democracy."

Then and Now.

During the reign of terror in the Punjab some of our countrymen were obliged, on pain of death, to crawl on their stomachs and to rub their noses on the ground, with a view to demonstrate the might of the British Sarkar as represented by O'Dwyer, Dyer and Co. What will these men say of the attitude of some of their own countrymen two hundred years ago, as disclosed in the following extracts?

Extract from a petition sent by the President of the Calcutta Council of the East India Company to the Chief Governor of Bengal, Azim Ushan, in August 1711:

"With the humblest submission to your august person, laying at your feet that life wholly dedicated to your service John Russell in the most submissive manner humbly presents this petition. That after kissing the ground on which treads the greatest and most powerful Prince etc."

In March 1713, the Council addressed a petition to Emperor Ferukh Shya, which began, —"The request of the smallest particle of sand, John Russell, President for the English East India Company, with his forehead at command rubbed on the ground and reverence due from slave.

FAREWELL TO LORD READING

BANQUET BY BENCH AND BAR.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPLENDID TESTIMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 18.

The Bench and the Bar last night gave a banquet to Lord Reading. An unprecedented number of judges and legal leaders were present. Lord Birkenhead presiding, said he thought few careers had been more fascinating, more startling and more romantic than Lord Reading's He recalled the time forty years ago when a sailing vessel entered the Hoogli River bearing the boy, named, Rufus, polishing brass. That boy was now Lord Reading. He had since faced and conquered appalling difficulties. Lord Birkenhead enumerated Lord Reading's outstanding qualities, firstly his exquisite courtesy even to the humblest, secondly, his mexhaustible patience, thirdly his passionate desire to do justice. Lord Birkenhead said he was confident that the natives of the Eastern Empire could count upon the Viceroy's sympathy and justice.

LORD READING'S REPLY.

Lord Reading responded that his experiences at the Bar had given him the best equipment for his new post, namely constant acquisition of knowledge of human affairs and of men. In the Royal Warrant, the King had expressed his confidence in his (Lord Reading's) fidelity, justice, prudence and circumspection. Lord Reading said he was not sure whether his Viceroyalty would be distinguished by prudence and circumspection. He hoped to succeed in practising justice but his fidelity would not be assailed. He claimed in all earnestness that no one could undertake the task with a greater sense of responsibility or greater desire that India should stand well at the end of his period and that those outside should agree that he had striven to his utmost and to some purpose.

AN ADDRESS FROM PARSIS IN EUROPE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 19.

A deputation of the Parsee Associatio of Europe presented Lord Reading at his house with an address of farewell on behalf of the Parsee community. The address, which earnestly prayed for a successful Viceroyalty, stated that all classes in India under the leadership of Lord Reading would be welded in mutual goodwill and common service for the country.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS.

OF FULFILMENT OF PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 19.

London gave a dinner to the Indians ates to the Near East Con- Turkish De Savoy Hotel to-night. ference at tmam in the course of a Mr. Hasan India demanded equality speech, said thod for unity and welfare of status. He pire, because he believed of the British Eith the British, Indian nal, hand-to-hand ueful progress, rendering ould march to a mutual aid. the fulfilment of th Premier's asked was fo ia, which he gave in Janury 191

OLUTION OF TURKISH QUESTION

AGHAN ON ITS EFFECTS ON INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

Aga Khan interviewed by a correspont of the "Morning Post" said he wasfident that once the Turkish quesion satisfactorily solved, India would resther normal natural political developmes the Empire and ner evolution withe Empire would be more natural, moderly and more beneficial to all cond.

IN FISCAL COMMISSION

MONTAGU ON INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

In House of Commons Mr. Robert Watson asked why the Indian Fiscal Comon was not formed before the imputies were raised.

Montagu replied that the proposal to at a Commission was made in April 1920e Government of India considered that a commission would most appropriate appointed after the inaugurationie constitutional changes and with the val of the new Legislative. While the ntment of the Commission was still r consideration the Government of Iaced by a large deficit decided to incrhe import duties necessary to prode required addition to revenue.

OPERATIONS IN B. E. AFRICA.

WHY THE FORCE FAILED IN 1914.

MAJOR GLYN'S SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons Major Glyn asked the Secretary for India whether it was intended to publish the reasons for the failure of the force in British East Africa in 1914, whether an official history of the operations in East Africa since 1914 was being compiled and whether all the despatches concerning the operations in 1914 and 1915 by the Indian forces there would be published.

Sir Worthington Evans replied that in view of the subsequent scope of the campaign which had been described fully in the despatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and his successors there appeared no reason to revise the decision not to publish the despatches of early 1915. No arrangements had yet been made to compile an official history of the campaign. All reports from the Commander and any other official information would be available for such work. No formal enquiry had been instituted into the earlier operations.

Major Glyn alleged that the secret treaty made between the British and the German authorities on the spot had enabled the campaign to be continued so long and had prejudiced the whole planning of the campaign.

Sir Worthing Evans said he was unable to accept this statement.

Major Glyn alleged that the troops, when they landed, suffered extremely heavy casualties because they had to lie off the coast for twenty-four hours during which time the Germans made every preparation.

Sir Worthing Evans admitted that the casualties were very heavy but it did not follow that Major Glyn had properly stated the cause and the effect.

Major Glyn:—"Then what was the cause?" (Cheers).

No answer was given.

Col. Yate declared that there was great feeling amongst the officers and the men concerned in the operations. He urged the advisability of taking steps in this connection.

No answer was given.

COMMONS COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ITS PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

The following is the composition of the House of Commons' Committee on Indian affairs:—Mr. Ascland, Sir Thomas Bennett Major Glyn, Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Joynson Hicks, Sir Henry Craik, Sir J .D. Rees, Mr. Spoor, General Townshend, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Hilton Young.

AGE LIMIT FOR NEW I. C. S. COMPETITION.

TO BE ENFORCED IN 1924.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

It is announced that the new age limits for the Indian Civil Service open competition in England, namely, 21—23 will be enforced in 1924. The age limits in August will be between 22 and 24 and in 1922 and 1923 between 21 and 24. The rule by which the maximum deduction of the year from the age allowed in certain cases, owing to war service, will remain in force in 1922 and 1923. The proportion of younger candidates selected in 1922 and 1923 and all candidates selected in 1924 will be required to undergo two years' probation in the United Kingdom.

SIR COURTENAY ILBERT.

LIKELY TO BE MADE A PEER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Sir Courtenay Ilbert will be created a peer.

SURCHARGE ON INDIAN RAILWAY.

WHY IT HAS BEEN MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

Replying to questions Mr. Montagu stated that the surcharge imposed on the Indian railways was not for the purpose of meeting the railway deficit but for the purpose of additional revenue. The whole surcharge came to the State also that imposed on steamer traffic. He declared that the railway rates would be reconsidered forthwith when the position of the steamship companies would be considered. He promised to communicate to the Government of India the suggestion that the surcharges on inland water borne trafic should be abolished.

CABLE ITEM.

Sir Arthur George Macpherson left 22,462 sterling and Archdeacon William Luckman 2,580 sterling.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL UNDERTAKINGS.

FULL TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 18.

The Text of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement says that pending the conclusion of a formal peace treaty regulating the economic and political relations, a preliminary agreement has been reached according to which both parties undertake to refrain from hostile action and propaganda; more particularly, the Soviet Government undertakes not to attempt to encourage the peoples of Asia, and, more especially, of India and Afghanistan against the British rule, while the British Government gives a similar undertaking to respect the independent countries which were formerly a part of the Russian Empire.

SUBJECTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

The agreement also stipulates that British subjects in Russia and Russian subjects in the British Empire shall immediately be permitted to return to their homes and that both agree not to impose or maintain any form of blockade and to remove existing obstacles to the resumption of trade, including the impediments in the way of banking credit and financial operations. British and Russian ships will be accorded customary privileges and immunities in the ports of the respective countries, and the British Government undertakes not to participate in the measures restricting the freedom of navigation of Russian ships while the Soviet Government undertakes to clear away mines from the passages to Russian ports.

Either party may appoint official agents to the territories of the other, but either may refuse to admit or require the withdrawal of such agents on the grounds of public interest and security.

BRITAIN'S UNDERTAKINKS.

According to the agreement, the British Government will not initiate steps with a view to seizing gold funds, securities or commodities which may be exported from Russia in payment for imports, or any property which the Soviet Government may acquire in the United Kindom.

SOVIET'S UNDERTAKINGS.

The Soviet Government undertakes to make no claim upon, or to dispose of funds, or other property of the late Imperial and provisional Russian Governments. And the British Government gives a corresponding undertaking with regard to the British Government funds and property in Russia.

PROVISION FOR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT.

The agreement can be terminated by six months' notice after the expiration of twelve months, provided that it has not previously been replaced by a formal Treaty, and, porvided also that in the event of the British Courts giving a judgment for the attachment of any Soviet payments on the ground of obligations incurred by the Soviet or pre-Soviet Government, then the Soviet Government is entitled to terminate the agreement forthwith.

SIGNED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Anglo-Russian trade agreement was signed this morning by Sir Robert Horne and M. Krassin, on behalf of the British and Soviet Governments respectively. The text would be published as soon as possible. All special restrictions on export and trade between the tw countries, so far as the British Government were responsible, had been removed.

SEQUEL TO SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENT.

COAL ORDER OF 300 000 TONS FROM RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

The signature of Anglo-Russian trad agreement was speedily followed by Moscow wireless message, announcing tha a contract for a big coal order had been signed in London for the purchase of three hundred thousand tons.

THE FAR EASTERN FLEET.

QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED AT JUNE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March 18.

In the House of Commons, Commander Bellairs asked whether any representations from India and the Dominions had been officially sent in with regard to the report from Lord Jellico, proposing the establishment of a Far Eastern fleet of the latest type, including 8 battleships and 8 battlecruisers by 1924. Mr. Lloyd George replied that a few interim representations had been received, but the Dominions were deferring the considered views until the whole question of the Empire Naval policy and cooperation had been discussed at the June conference, as was the intention.

PENALTIES ON GERMANY

TO BE ENFORCED UNTIL IT GAVE SATISFACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

Paris.—In the Chamber to-day in warmly applauded speech replying to th debate on the London Conference, M Briand reaffirmed that the penalties would remain in operation until Germany gav satisfaction with regard to reparations, disarmament and war criminals.

The deputies stood up and cheered when the Premier declared that the insufficiency of the German defeat had been a great misfortune, psychologically, for the German people whose leaders had failed to understand the generosity of France in stopping their armies on the eve of the complete collapse of the German army.

THE REPARATIONS BILL.

INDEPENDENT-LIBERAL AMENDMENT REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Reparations Bill, Independent Liberals moved an amendment, providing that no payment should be made under the Bill until France, Italy and Belgium adopted similar measures, contending that otherwise the Bill would be useless as a measure of compulsion.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain urged the necessity of adopting the measure even if Britain stood alone, adding that he could not give an assurance that other Powers would take a similar action. The amendment was subsequently rejected by 218 votes to 70.

BILL PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

The Reparations Bill has passed the Committee stage of the House of Commons.

RECOVERING COS. OF ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

DEMAND FOR BALANCE OF 12 MILLIARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

Article 235 of the Peace Treaty, stipulating that Germany should pay the Reparations Commission twenty milliard gold marks before May 1921 to cover the cost of the Armies of Occupation, any balance being devoted to liquidation of the indemnity, has given rise to an exchange of notes lasting since March 1920.

The Reparations Commission in the last note pointed out that Germany had paid only eight milliard marks to which Germany repled tersely that she had fulfilled her engagements under Article 235.

The Commission has now despatched a peremptory note demanding payment of the remaining twelve milliards before May first and the first instalment of a milliard before March 23rd.

KRONSTADT REVOLT.

"A PAINFUL MISUNDERSTANDING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 6 p.m., Mar. 18

The Russian trade delegation has issued a statement contradicting the reports that Kronstadt revolutionaries have been shelling Petrograd and declaring that the Soviet has throughout treated the revolution as a painful misunderstanding and has accordingly tried to secure a settlement peacefully. The statement says that guns of Krasnayagorka could have wiped out Kronstadt in twenty-four hours. The rebellious sailors are already regretting their action, and it is anticipated that the trouble will be overcome shortly.

BATTLESHIPS OR SUBMARINES?

THEIR FUTURE UTILITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 19.

Sir Eustace D'Eyncourt in the course of his speech at the Institute of Naval Architects, dwelt upon the problem of the future utility of battleships. Sir D'Eyncourt, who cooperated in the designing of a number of warships, which participated in the Battle of Jutland, pointed out that with the exception of the Lutzow which was at first disabled by gunfire, no capital ship of either side of a later date than the Dreadnought was sunk during the war by torpedoes, and emphasised that this fact should be remembered by those who were arguing the vulnerability of the battleship to the torpedo.

Furthermore, he pointed out that Germany during the war completed 380 submarines of which 200 were destroyed, while during the last ten months of the war, destruction of submarines practically caught up the construction, a fact which needed consideration by the advocates of submarines replacing warships.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

MOTION FOR TRANSFER UNDER MINISTER WITHDRAWN.

PRIMARY EDUCATION & GOVT. GRANTS.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

When discussion was resumed on Mr. Vichare's proposition for appointments to be regulated in proportion of populations, a supporter of the resolution read out a long lucubration, stumbling every now and then in his difficult self- imposed task. The President did not call him to order thinking perhaps that it was not equitable to add to his already heavy task. The speech was, however, a concentrated diatribe against the more educated classes. This gentleman thought that colleges were a luxury—certainly it was a luxury which he had not had. He was also very hard on the efficiency test, which he thought was a cruel test to his castemen. After this rather tiresome performance the gentleman, much to the relief of the Council, resumed his seat. Another gentleman who got up next opposed the resolution, not because he was opposed to the principles underlying it, but because the resolution was not properly worded. Mr. V. R. Gupte also said the same thing, but Mr. C. M. Gandhi struck a manlier note by saying that a community could only flourish by industry and commerce and not by getting a percentage of Government jobs. The proposal would not only be bad for the country, but also for the special community, itself, and that it struck at the very root of the nation. Sir G. S. Curtis on behalf of Government, while opposing the motion, promised to do his best to encourage the backward castes and classes in securing their due share of Government posts. This had the desired effect on the troubled minds of the overt and covert supporters of the resolution. The resolution was then withdrawn. During the discussion of this question manuscript oratory was at a premium, and unabashed use was made of it, although one gentleman was clever enough to keep the manuscript on his table and make a pretence as if he was speaking 'extempore.' Of course, he is a pleader of several years' standing and it is *lese majeste* to say that he was reading out his speech.

Mr. Godbole's resolution for the transfer of the Development Department of Government under a Minister was debated for some hours, although it was withdrawn in the end. The fears of the mover were, that the scheme, like all Government schemes, was likely to exceed the estimates by a very large figure and thus cast a heavy burden on the Provincial finances. He was under the impression that the Ministers were more amenable to public influence than the members of the Executive Council. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir hastened to assure the mover that although there was not likely to be such a large profit as 20/30 crores, as was expected by some, there was also no chance of any burden being cast upon the finances of the Presidency. At any rate, he said, the Back Bay Scheme of reclamation would bring in a good sum of money into the coffers of Government. Mr. Chitale brought forward rather novel and certainly unsound arguments in speaking against the resolution. He said the Ministers were novices to their work and if they failed to work properly their failure was likely to go against the Ministers as a body. Why not, therefore, let the responsibility lie on the broad shoulders of the Executive Member? Besides, the member in charge was an Indian and let him be given their full confidence! Very curious arguments—or rather special pleading—on behalf of Indian officials. It is rather surprising that Mr. Chitale, of all persons, should have tried to base his case on such flimsy arguments. Rao Sahib Harilal in supporting the resolution and completely demolished the arguments of Mr. Chitale as to the ability of a Minister not being able to shoulder the responsibility. In the end the resolution was withdrawn.

Some two or three minor resolutions were then taken up. One regarding the raising of educational grants to Municipalities from one-half to two-thirds was rather hotly discussed. There was a difference of opinion between the urban and suburban members, and Mr. C. V. Mehta, the new Minister rebutting Mr. Chitale's arguments, that Government could find the money if they had the will, said Government chest was empty and that they had no money to spare for education. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir jumped upon the Minister, made short of his arguments and expressed his surprise at Mr. Mehta's views. He said he had expected more sympathy from a Minister. If the peace and tranquility in the country were to be maintained and if fractional differences were to disappear then attention must be paid to education; deficit or no deficit their finances had to face the question. He asked that the time should find the man and he appeared to the Minister of Education. He touched a vital point when he said that education was at the root of all their differences in the Council.

The debate was, however, adjourned till today.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was again held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Council proceeded with the discussion on Mr. D. A. Vichare's proposition that "appointments in public offices filled by the Provincial service shall be in proportion of populations" etc.

Mr. Kalabhor supported the resolution.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi opposed the resolution although he belonged neither to the backward classes nor to the more forward classes. It was both retrograde and unwise. In this unfortunate country, which was already rent as under by racial and other differences, one more cause was being added. It struck at the very root of the nation and the community in whose interest the resolution had been brought forward. It was not in the interest of the country, it was not in the interest of the province and it was not in the interest of the backward community at all. A community could only flourish on commerce and industry and not on Government appointments, he said.

Khan Saheb Manguri opposing, said while the whole country was trying to get out of the slavery, they were asking for more and more Government jobs. Only by commerce could they come forward.

A SOURCE OF "DISSENSIONS."

Mr. V. R. Gupte opposed the resolution as it was not properly worded. The resolution would not be beneficial to the community if it were passed. If the resolution said that all backward communities should be encouraged, he was sure the whole House would have supported it. The resolution would not only bring dissensions in the country, but also in the backward communities themselves.

Mr. Vichare then withdrew the motion.

Sir G. S. Curtis wanted to give to the Council the views of Government on the matter. He said the Minister for Education had on the whole correctly placed the Government's policy and views before the Council. Government were not prepared, however, to reserve any percentage of appointments in any service for any particular caste. Nearly 33 years ago a very large percentage of the higher appointments in Gujarati were held by Nagar Brahmins, but at the present time their influence had almost entirely disappeared and the backward classes were coming forward.

In the first place there was a physical difficulty involved in the suggestion as no one knew exactly what were the limits of each class. There had been a considerable difference of opinion and discussion as to the exact definition of the word "Maratha." Besides the differentiation of classes depended so much upon religion according to an individual's volition that it would be almost impossible to base a classification of the services on the divisions of castes or religions. Government's policy had always been to give preference to candidates of backward communities and that would always remain their policy.

The resolution was then formally withdrawn.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. R. Godbole then moved:

"This Council recommends that the steps may be taken to make the Development Department of Government a transferred Department to be placed in charge of a Minister."

Mr. Godbole feared that the Scheme was likely to go beyond the estimates and was more likely to throw a burden of Rs. 29 to 30 crores on the Presidency. He feared that the 50,000 one-room tenements were sure to exceed the estimates of Rs. 5½ crores by one or two crores. Ministers were their own people and they could be thrown out at the next election if they did not behave properly. They could also pass a vote of censure against them, and they were more amenable to their influence.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir opposed. He thought the mover had unconsciously frightened the Council of their financial responsibility. The loss on tenements was already provided for by a tax on cotton,—and no loss would fall on the Provincial revenue. He doubted if the Back Bay Scheme would bring them a profit of Rs. 15 to 20 crores, for if that had been the case there need not have been the least anxiety about a loss. At any rate it would bring in a good profit, and the Provincial revenues would not have to pay a single pice.

Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai said if the whole thing was going to be such a success there could not be the least reason for not making it a "transferred" subject.

MINISTERS ARE "NOVICES"!

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale did not think the subject could be brought under the category of "transferred" subjects. The Ministers were after all novices to their work and they must allow the responsibility to be on broader shoulders, for if anything went amiss their responsibility would be shattered. Besides, the department had been placed in the hands of an eminent Indian and should they withhold their confidence from him simply because he was not chosen by them? They must leave the matter aside just for the moment, he concluded.

Rao Bahadur G. S. Garud was rather surprised at the arguments of the previous speaker. The Ministers were more responsible to the Council than the Executive members.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said the work of the Department would consist of management of Government lands; acquisition of private lands and the housing of the poor. All these departments fell under the "reserved" subjects, and they could not be transferred. Under the Government of India Act, there could be not the least doubt that it was a "reserved" subject and

(Continued on next page.)

POSTAL RATES.

DISCUSSION ON ENHANCEMENT.

NO INCREASE IN POST CARDS' RATE!

LETTERS UPTO 1 TOLA TO COST 1 ANNA.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. In accordance with yesterday's decision the consideration of the Finance Bill only appears on the agenda paper. The list contains 139 amendments, of which several overlap one another. The Secretary placed on the table Bills passed by the Upper Chamber yesterday.

The President ruled that amendments regarding the preamble of the Bill be postponed till the body of the Bill was amended and shaped.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Samarth moved that the Finance Bill shall remain in force only till the 31st March 1922. He emphasised that at the end of the year, following the practice in the House of Commons, the Assembly should have the power to review the whole Finance Bill with reference to the then existed conditions.

Mr. Hailey readily agreed to allow the House to review at the end of the year, the Post Office Act, Income Tax Act, Super Tax Act and Freight Tax Act, but pointed out that the question of tariff was much more complicated. If it was voted that tariffs would come under review of the Assembly at the end of the year, it would bring great uncertainty in the course of trade, and result in detriment to the commerce of this country.

Mr. Pickford endorsed the remarks of the Finance Member and said as representing commercial interest, he wished to inform the House that the element of uncertainty with regard to alteration in tariff would greatly disturb the commerce of this country.

Mr. Rangachari thought it was highly necessary that customs duty be considered by the House at the end of the year in order to prove exactly where they stood. Who knew it might not be necessary to impose such high taxation on tariffs?

Mr. M. Ramji supported Mr. Hailey.

Dr. Gour pressed that tariffs be subjected to a review of the Assembly.

Mr. Price said it was a psychological mistake to touch the tariff for political purposes, however worthy, against commercial opinion of this House.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer supported Mr. Samarth, urging that the House should keep to itself the power of reviewing and altering tariffs next year.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer warned that the present move would aggravate agitation already existing in Lancashire and Manchester against the rise in customs duty.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju supported the amendments.

Mr. Innes on behalf of Government suggested an amendment putting that other Acts included in the Finance Bill with the exception of Tariff Act shall remain in force till the end of the 31st March, 1922. He said otherwise trade should be upset and disorganised, and there would be a check on the growth of trade.

Dr. Gour asked for an assurance that tariffs would be submitted to the Assembly after one year.

GOVT. AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Hailey said he could give no such assurance as the Fiscal and Tariff Commission would be sitting shortly, and if one year hence the Commission had not finished its deliberation, it would be unwise for the Government to allow a discussion on tariff in this House. He, however, promised that, if by the time the Assembly met next cold weather the Tariff Commission had submitted its report, the whole question of tariff would be placed before the House. Mr. Samarth withdrew his amendment and Government's amendment was carried.

MOTION AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF POSTAL RATES.

Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal moved for omission of clause 3 of the Bill relating to inland postage rates on letters, post cards, packets, registered newspapers and parcels. He observed that the Post Office Act, if amended, would affect the poor masses. Retrenchment of expenditure of army, etc., was the only remedy to meet the existing situation. Indianisation of Civil and Military Administration must be effected as soon as possible. Proceeding, the speaker referred to the feelings of people in regard to Turkish Peace terms when he was called to order.

Mr. Hailey observed that, if this motion of Mr. Lakshmi Narayan, was accepted, the House could not bring motions for amendments in regard to the details of the schedule 3, relating to rates. There was no reason why they should keep postal department at great loss. Even admitting that this department was of the greatest value to the people, in 1917-18 there was a revenue of 46 lakhs, in 1918-19 it was 38 lakhs, and in 1919-20, the year of trade boom, it was 75 lakhs. They could hardly expect 75 lakhs at any time in the future. There was, therefore, nothing abnormal in increasing the postal rates. Let them consider the case of England, Australia and other countries where they had raised the postal rates. After all, considering the total population, there would be only an increase of half an anna per head per annum. Government could not but bring in this measure, although it would be met with unpopularity.

POST OFFICES NOT PROFIT-MAKING CONCERNS.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer urged that Government should not make any profit out of post offices, but only make them a running concern without expecting any return in the shape of gain. It was the duty of Government to provide postal facilities, but not to make profit of such concerns.

Mr. Samarth and Mr. Venkatapathi Raju further supported the motion, but not in its entirety. They both argued like Mr. Seshagiri Iyer that it was the bounden duty of Government in order to uphold and advance its civilisation to provide postal communications, not to make post offices as commercial concerns. The latter further hinted that once the rates were increased there could be no decrease, as was noticed in the case of telegraph rates, which were raised from eight to twelve annas. There were other means of raising the revenue and postage was the last thing to be touched.

Messrs J. N. Mukerjee, and Harchandra Vishandas also spoke.

Mr. Lakshmi Narayan's motion was put and lost.

Then the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

The Assembly reassembled after lunch when discussion centred round the proposed postage. Mr. Jatkar moved his amendment touching letters, post cards and registered newspapers. The President ruled that he would put the amendments in three parts separately. Mr. Jatkar moved his whole motion, and discussion first began on the portion regarding post cards.

Mr. Aggrawala supported retention of existing rates for post cards.

Mr. Cotelingam moved for closure of the debate. (Cries of "Yes, yes.")

The President ruled that according to well-established parliamentary practice even a minority must be given hearing and the matter be discussed.

LOGIC AND SENTIMENTS.

Sir L. Watson quoted figures to show that increase on the rate of post cards could not very much affect the poor who after all did not write post cards very frequently.

Dr. Gour agreed that the post office should not be run as a charitable institution. It must be in a position to pay its Bills. He had profound respect for the logical conclusions of Mr. Watson, but at times logic should give place to sentiments. If the rate on the post card was raised the result would be that a poor man would feel the pinch of the increase in the rate every time that he wrote the letter. It was to guard against this feeling of discontent that he proposed the retention of existing rates.

POST CARD AT ONE PICE ONLY.

Mr. Hailey was pleased with the sound policy enunciated by Dr. Gour, that the post office must not be worked at a loss. The Finance Member pointed out that the retention of existing postage all-round would mean a loss of 40 to 50 lakhs. This year, out of two and a half crores of rupees that were intended to be secured through increased postage, 75 lakhs would be contributed by enhanced rates of post cards. However he felt with Dr. Gour that the poor would feel this increase bitterly. The Government has therefore decided to abandon the increase in the rate of post cards. (Applause.)

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer supported retention of old rates.

Mr. Price pointed out the enormous jump proposed between one pice card and one anna per letter. He urged the retention of half anna per tola rate.

The schedule as regards post cards was amended, so as to retain the old standard and unanimously carried.

Dr. Gour urged the retention of existing rate for all letters not exceeding half a tola.

Mr. Neogy quoted the opinion of the Committee which sat on the Post Office Act several years ago, namely, that post card was a potent engine of circulation and apprehended that this Assembly was writing history the other way about, by raising postal rates.

Dr. Innes maintained that having accepted to retain post cards at quarter anna rate, their only alternative was to raise rates on letters not exceeding two and a half tolas to one anna. If the House accepted half an anna for letters not exceeding half a tola the result would be that people use flimsy papers which would be easily spoiled in the course of handling, and, further the people would be inclined not to weigh letters thinking that the weight was not more than half a tola and these letters would have to go on a bearing system thereby entailing more work.

Mr. Spence suggested the rate of half an anna for half a tola and one anna for one tola.

"PEOPLE'S BUDGET."

Khan Bahadur Walid Hussain observed that the Budget was no longer a Government budget, but the people's budget and those who wanted to write letters must pay one anna.

Mr. Hailey further spoke maintaining his position and appealed to the House to consider administration difficulties and vote for the increase of rates on letters to one anna with a view to meet the deficiency caused by the retention of post cards. After further discussion, Mr. Jatkar's motion to the effect that in the case of letters for a weight not exceeding half a tola, half anna be charged, that for a weight exceeding half and not exceeding one tola one anna be charged and for every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola one anna be charged, was put and declared lost.

Several members claimed division with the result that 31 voted for and 53 against it.

There was a short discussion on Mr. Jatkar's third part of the motion relating to postage on registered newspapers and resulted in the following amendment which was accepted:—For weight not exceeding five tolas quarter anna be charged, for weight exceeding five tolas half anna and for every fifteen tolas or a fraction thereof exceeding fifteen tolas half anna.

MR. MUDLIAR'S MOTION.

Mr. Mudliar moved that for a weight not exceeding one tola one anna be charged and for every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola one anna be charged. This was discussed at length. Mr. Rangachari and other pointing out that it would bring more revenue to Government.

Mr. Innes objected as Government's proposal that all letters up to two and a half tolas be charged one anna was in accordance with the rates existing in all civilised countries.

Mr. Mudliar's motion was put and declared lost and when pressed to a division it was declared carried amidst loud non-official applause, 46 voting for and 38 against it.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

(Continued from previous page.)

Government could not make it a "transferred" subject. The Members of the Executive Council were responsible to the Council and he was glad that he possessed their confidence.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi thought it would be better after the explanation offered to the Council to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. I. Haji supported.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai also supported. If they looked at the colossal works which existed in this country and which were the wonder of the world they would not share the doubts of Mr. Chitale as to whether a Minister would be able to handle the Department.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale said under the Government of India Act the subject came under the head of "Public works," when was a "transferred" subject.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

After some further discussion the resolution was withdrawn, as Mr. Godbole thought the transfer could not be effected without going to the higher authorities which would take a considerable time, and the Development Department itself was not going to last for more than five or six years, until the completion of the works.

Mr. G. C. Bhate withdrew the following resolution after an assurance from the Minister that he would do his best in the matter:

"This Council recommends that Government should take steps to start experimental forest industries in the forest districts of Kolaba, Thana, Kanara and others."

PRIMARY EDUCATION AND GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. S. T. Kambli moved:

"That this Council recommends that in future educational grants to Municipalities in respect of primary education should be raised from one-half to two-thirds of their annual expenditure."

Before coming to a decision the Council adjourned till today.

EVASION OF CONTRACTS.

MR. MONTAGU ON DEFAULTER'S EXCUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Clough Mr. Montagu stated that the loss due to the fall in exchange coupled with the persistently low rupee prices for cotton piece goods afforded strong inducement to find excuses for the evasion of the contracts. Some defaulters were sheltering behind the unfounded plea that the Government had undertaken to stabilise the rupee at two shillings. He understood that the banks were doing their best to enable the position to be liquidated without undue embarrassment and he trusted that the course of repudiation necessarily injuring India's commercial credit throughout the world would not be persisted in.

JAPANESE HOUSE OF PEERS.

VOTE OF NON-CONFIDENCE IN GOVT. DEFEATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

Tokio.—What amounted to a vote of non-confidence in the Government was defeated by 164 votes to 126 in the House of Peers. The vote arose from an attack on the Government's education policy originating with general discontent of the students of the higher grade schools owing to the Government's refusal to raise the schools to the university status.

AWARDS TO MILITARY OFFICERS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 18.

The "Gazette" contains the followin awards to the officers of the Indian Army:—

D. S. O.

Major J. R. Hutchison, 38th Centra India Horse.

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS.

Captain D. E. Whit worth, 2nd Lancers For services in Palestine.

REPARATIONS RECOVERY BILL

INTRODUCED IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

Recd. 1 p.m. March. 18.

A Paris message states that the fifty per cent. Reparations Recovery Bill was to-day introduced into the Chamber.

FIGHT OVER FINANCE BILL.

ASSERTION OF ASSEMBLY'S SOLE POWERS.

MOTION FOR JOINT COMMITTEE WITHDRAWN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: THURSDAY'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 17.

In the Legislative Assembly speaking on the Finance Bill, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said the proposed taxations affected the commerce of the country. He was not a worshipper of Imperial preference or of the free trade policy, but he was a worshipper of the welfare of India first, and the welfare of the British Empire next. He therefore felt amazed and indignant at the attempt made by Manchester merchants to dictate to Indians on the question of taxation policy. Indians had suffered too long from the meddlesomeness of Manchester and that now that they had a representative legislature they should no longer submit to that dictation.

Mr. Price: "Sir, on a point of order may I know if this question arises in the discussion."

President: If there be any doubt the standing order 83 makes it clear that when a motion such as has been moved by the Finance Member is moved the principle of the Bill is open to discussion as well as the particular procedure proposed to be adopted.

Proceeding, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said if the Manchester merchants wanted to render the situation in India more active, they could go on in this policy, but the speaker hoped that Manchester did not represent the enlightened conscience or the enlightened public opinion of England any more than the House of Lords represented the enlightened conscience of England on public affairs. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a matter of happy augury that Lord Reading was coming to India with the watchwords "justice, liberty and love" and the speaker had every confidence in the success of the cause in this question of import duty.

POWER OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

Speaking on Mr. Hailey's motion, Sir Sivaswamy said there was nothing illegal in reference to the Joint Committee, because the question whether the Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee or not was really a matter of convenience. He did not know how clause six of section 67A could be construed as taking away the generality of the procedure laid down in seciton 63, paragraph 2. Because the budget was vested with the Legislative Assembly, it did not follow that the passing of the Finance Bill was also solely vested in them. There could be no analogy between the House of Commons and this House in this matter. The Council of State could not be stated as not really being entitled to alter the Finance Bill or that they would be acting *ultra vires* if they did so. The only function which the Council of State as a revising chamber could usefully perform was to revise the language of statutes which the Assembly had passed. If on the question of a money Bill, the Council of State differed from the Assembly, this Assembly had the power of solving it in accordance with the wishes of this chamber, which was a more popular one by reason of its strength of votes, in accordance with the practice in self-governing colonies like South Africa. As a matter of convenience, the reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee should be accepted as it would render its passage easier. Let this procedure be accepted at least for this year, and for future they could decide the proper way of discussing these money Bills. In so doing they would not in any way be losing the powers of this House.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED.

Dr. Sapru, Law Member, said in this matter of reference to a Joint Committee there was no point of constitutional law involved. It was really a point of procedure under section 63 of the Act that a Bill would not be deemed to have been passed by a Legislature which was bicameral unless both Houses had agreed to it either without an amendment or with such amendments as might be agreed to by both chambers. The normal way of getting a Bill passed was to put it to the two Houses and if they did not agree there might be serious difficulty. In order to meet an eventuality of that character the law provided that the Governor-General had got certain powers—which if exercised by him the Bill although not agreed to by both Houses would have the same powers as if it had been agreed to by both. That could be the only possible meaning of the words "except as otherwise provided, etc.," in Act under 7A. It was compulsory on Mr. Hailey to refer the Bill to both chambers. If it was really the intention of those responsible for the Act that at no stage should there be any Joint Committee of the two Houses then it would have been expressly provided. The very fact that there was provision for a Joint Committee showed that the Legislature did contemplate the possibility on considerations of convenience that there might be joint sitting of both Houses. Whatever view the Assembly might take of the expediency of the question, let them not commit themselves to a wrong view of constitutional law.

"HOLD THE KEYS OF THE CITADEL."

Mr. Norton who spoke after Dr. Sapru, said that if the extraordinary jurisdiction which this House had in regard to the budget was not clear, it ought to be made clear. This Assembly was holding the keys of the citadel and they should help posterity by not doing anything which would in any way facilitate the inclusion of the Council of State in questions of finance. If this Assembly surrendered its powers and privileges, it would be mainting itself. Either they must speedily have executive jurisdiction or have none of it. If they had not, they must get it from to-day. There was no need to refer this matter to a Joint Committee, because there were a good many commercial men in this House who could express a correct opinion on questions of money Bills and ways and means. This House must strenuously resolve to reject Mr. Hailey's motion. Reference to a Joint Committee would not expedite matters, but would result in a dead-lock and necessitate a full session of both Houses. When this House with a preponderating number could carry this Bill in the event of such a dead-lock, why should they not get the Bill passed now without it and at the same time not losing its privileges. If this House lost the power in regard to money Bills then there would be no power left to it under the Reforms Act.

Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin pointed out that the standing rule which provided for a Joint Committee of both the Houses was not constitutionally in consonance with the provisions of the Government of India Act. A Joint Committee could be held only when certain contingencies rose as a result of the rejection or amendment of Bills passed by either chamber.

Sir Frank Carter said, as a layman, he did not see how the reference of the Finance Bill to a Joint Committee was excluded by the Government of India Act. What to them was more important was the business point of view. He felt that as the Council of State had in its ranks men representing the biggest chambers of commerce who were directly concerned with taxes and surcharges, it was best for this Assembly to obtain their expert opinion.

MR. JAMNADAS FAVOURS JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas emphasised that by voting for a Joint Committee not an iota of its powers vested in the Assembly would be lost, as had been apprehended by Mr. Norton. After all, a Joint Committee had no powers. The Bill would eventually come to this House, before being finally passed. The members of both chambers would only deliberate together and make recommendations to facilitate the work of the Assembly at its final stage. An objection had been taken to equality in the number of members of both the chambers. He believed that in practice it would not happen that ten members of the Assembly would be of one view and ten members of the Council of State of the other view, but even if this case arose, the Assembly had full powers to support the view of its members before finally passing the Bill.

Mr. A. V. Ayyar, Financial Adviser, rose to invite the attention of the House to the fact that, since the introduction of the Finance Bill on 1st March, enhanced customs duty was being collected, and if the Bill was not passed (voices of "we shall") this month, Government would be obliged to refund seventy lakhs of rupees, already collected.

The President said that as the House did not seem to arrive at any decision, the Assembly would adjourn for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

MOTION FOR COMMITTEE WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 17.

Reassembling after lunch the Assembly continued the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Hailey said that the intention of Government in suggesting a Joint Committee was expedition of business and nothing else. They felt that if the Bill was not passed in time, Government would be forced to refund something like seventy lakhs already collected under the proposed customs duty. However, Government was not in any way necessarily wedded to this course. The discussion in this House had at times taken a turn which on behalf of the Government he deprecated. Neither the interests of the country nor the interests of this House were served by any attack on the second chamber constituted by parliamentary statute. Coming to the constitutional objection raised by Dr. Gour he felt that it was already dead and it was no use stoning its tomb. Government's proposal was dictated only by questions of expediency, but feelings have been aroused in the House which, if not properly met, might result in friction and resentment. Government wished that the discussion might come to a close that there might be no further chance of friction on this subject. He therefore proposed to ask the House to allow him to withdraw his original motion so that the Bill might be taken into consideration by this House to-morrow (Applause.) He asked the members to send in their amendments to the Bill to-day so that they might be considered by the House to-morrow.

The original motion for committing the Finance Bill to a Joint Committee was thereupon withdrawn.

BILL TO AMEND FACTORIES ACT.

Sir Thomas Holland moved that this Assembly do recommend to the Council of State that the Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1911 be referred to a Joint Committee of Assembly and of the Council of State, the Committee to consist of twelve members. He said there would be no objection to this question of the Factory Act, as there was to the Finance Bill on a constitutional basis. The opinion of local Governments and industrial bodies had been received on the main principles already accepted by both Houses of the Washington Labour Conventions and the recommendations and the Committee would examine their opinions.

Sir Logie Watson supporting wanted that all businessmen from the Council of State should help the Assembly in its deliberations.

Mr. Joshi while supporting the motion urged the application of the Factories Act to firms with ten workers and working with or without power. The speaker also pressed other matters which he had already urged in the general debate that took place on the Washington Conventions.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY BOYS.

Mr. A. B. Lathe suggested that the question of education of boys employed in factories should be considered by a Select Committee.

Lala Girdharilal Agarwala said that factories where more than twenty-five persons worked on an average daily should be brought under the Factories Act. The speaker went into details of the Bill, when Sir Thomas Holland rose to a point of order, saying that the motion before the House was to consider the main principles, and not details.

Mr. N. C. Barua desired the representation of tea manufacturers on the Select Committee as tea factories' work was such as required workers to work at any part of the day or night. As such this question must be specially gone into.

Mr. O'Donnell presented the select committee's report on Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Sharp moved that the Calcutta University Bill be taken into consideration, and the bill was passed without any discussion.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT.

Sir Thomas Holland in moving for leave to introduce the bill to amend the Indian Electricity Act said the bill was drafted with the assistance of he electrical advisers of the Government of India. Opinions of local Governments and commercial bodies had been received. On the whole the bill had been favourably received and all points of criticism had been studied and certain modifications incorporated as result thereof. Every effort had been made to safeguard the interest both of the consumer as well as of the supplying companies. Leave was granted and Sir Thomas Holland then introduced the bill.

Mr. O'Donnell moved that the bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure as passed by the Council of State be taken into considetration. The bill was passed without any discussion.

Mr. O'Donnell moved that the Bill to facilitate enforcement in British India of maintenance orders made in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates and vice versa as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration. To this, Dr. Sapru moved an amendment to refer this bill which raised questions of principle to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Chaudhri Shahabuddin, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. J. N. Mukherjee, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr. Ishwar Saran, Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, and Dr. Sapru himself. This amendment was carried, after Sir Sivaswamy had drawn attention to certain sections of this bill which were not clear.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Mr. O'Donnell moved that the bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide against the institution of fraudulent and dishonest suits be referred to a select committee consisting of Dr. Sapru, Mr. Keith, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Ishwar Saran, Dr. Sarabadhikary, Mr. Chowdhri Sahabuddin and the mover. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said that while he fully sympathised with the object of the bill, he was not quite sure whether the remedy proposed was right. He did not understand what compensatory cost exactly meant. The speaker had known no case in which the defence did not try to prove the case as one of fraud and dishonesty.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer supported the motion to refer the bill to a committee, while Mr. Rangachari, after pointing out the vital importance of the inovation proposed, desired that the bill be circulated, for eliciting public opinion by 31st July. Mr. Rangachari's motion was supported by Mr. Lathe who observed that the safeguards provided in the Criminal Procedure Code did not find a place in the bill now before the house.

HIGH COURTS IN FAVOUR OF BILL.

Dr. Sapru pointed out that the opinion of the High Court Judges of generally in favour of a bill, was no objection to the bill being circulated for eliciting public opinion. Replying to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's observations, he remarked, within his twenty-five years experience on the civil side, the speaker had come across a number of false defences and false suits on Hindu and Mahomedan law was apt to end in failure. The result of this was that trading. The result was suffering from an economic point of view. It was necessary to put a stop to the evil, but the bill did not go far enough as regards this point. The question of the right of appeal was a delicate question of the select committee would do. He hoped that for these reasons Dr. Sapru would with it. Mr. Rangachari's amendment was accepted.

Dr. Gour observed that the experience of the law member was also his experience as regards the growth of vexatious and false defence suits. He entirely concurred with the aims and objects of the Bill, which he also urged should be circulated for opinion on detailed points.

Mr. J. Chowdhri and Mr. Mdeo Prasad also spoke.

Mr. Rangachari's amendment was accepted.

AMENDMENT OF PENAL CODE.

Further discussion on the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill was taken up. Dr. Sapru said that as a number of amendments had been received to this bill he moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Hailey, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Majumdar, Mr. J. Chaudhri, Mr. Girdharilal, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. Gour, Mr. Mohamad Hussand the mover. Mr. Amjadali moved that the bill be circulated to elicit public opinion by 30th April 1921.

Dr. Sapru said that Mr. Amjad seemed to be under the apprehension that the present bill was meant to end certain penalties. The public and local Governments had already been consulted.

Mr. Amjadali's amendment was and Dr. Sapru's amendment to refer the bill to a select committee was carried.

The Assembly adjourned till today.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's preference issue has been largely subscribed and the lists have been closed.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1920-21.

A RETROSPECT.

(BY "NIGHT HAWK.")

Saturday last saw the close of another year's racing at Mahalakshmi. From a punters point of view and judging from the very large percentage of favourites that got home as compared to previous years it is not unlikely that the public can have much to complain about as far as results are concerned.

Perhaps the many articles last year in the "Chronicle" had the effect of scorching the operations of those worthies who were preying on the public through the medium of the Totes, for there have been no complaints as far as I am aware of this year to suggest the existence of any gang.

I however have strong suspicions that two or three jockeys have on more than one occasion been guilty of a breach of faith if not to their stables, certainly to the public. This brings me first of all to remark on the work of the Stewards. We have had in all twenty days' racing and beyond a few cautions and the warning off of Brown for his riding of Spearwood right at the end of the season one would come to the conclusion that all those connected with Racing on this side of India are paragons and everything and everybody the embodiment of perfection.

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Now I am going to point out to them, a direction in which they might look for faults if these have never before suggested themselves to them.

Before going further I would like to dwell upon one fact and point out that I am commenting here on the management of an afternoons doings that results in the investment of something like 20 lakhs of rupees approximately 17½ on the totes and 2½ with "Bucketshops" and private "Book makers" on the course.

Now these are pretty big figures and my contention is that where money is concerned one can't be too careful, for evidence is not wanting of the crimes committed by those one would have least suspected in their efforts to rob their fellow man.

With this thought in mind, as a steward, I should then give my attention to every section connected with the business and not let my activities only be manifest by my attention to the "Boys." First of all there is the owner. Is he importing, feeding, having trained, retaining a jockey and incurring other expenses simply for the sake of the sport and relying on stakes to pay his bills? Are his animals fit when entered in a race and is he not doing a dishonest act if he knowingly allows an unfit horse to go to the post,

Next is the trainer. This gentleman is rarely a poor man though on his fees and commission, except in the cases of the largest stables, it beats me how he can be otherwise unless it be through other channels which though they may be perfectly honourable may also be very dishonourable. And again there are trainers and trainers. What guarantee have the Club that everyone whom they give a trainers license to knows how to train? It doesn't follow if one has been a jockey or a horse importer that he knows how to train a racehorse. They should be reported on by owners and the Club left to them classify them as 1st. 2nd or 3rd class trainers. This would then result in a trainer being made to realise that at the end of a season he will have to pay for his shortcoming should he either prove incompetent in his duties or give dissatisfaction to an owner.

JOCKEYS—WHO ARE NO JOCKEYS.

Then there is the jockey. It is a pity that every jackass in silk is allowed to style himself a jockey To my mind we have had only about a dozen real jockey riding this year The others on merits I think should more correctly be classed as riding boys and grooms. As a steward I should keep a very strict eye on the genuine article—the jockey It has been my experience that it is generally the good jockey that is "got at" in those cases where racing ceases and jobbery is at work. And then what happens, the jockey comes in for it and the real culprit behind the scenes is able to get away scott free.

Hardly to any walk of life is the old saying "Honesty is the best policy" more applicable than to a jockey's, and if the "boys" would only bring to light instances where they are approached to betray themselves and always did their best on every occasion they themselves would be the biggest gainers in the end.

A suggestion I should here like to make is if you have a stipendiary steward why not a stipendiary jockey?

Then, should an owner have any doubts about the jockey booked to carry his colours he has simply to get the stipendiary jockey's services to ensure his getting the best out of his animal

And perhaps then when there is any enquiry re: the running of any particular horse his abilities could soon be guaged by the employment of the club's jockey. While referring to enquiries I would like to give expression to my view that I don't think a jockey is fairly treated when he is up before the stewards to meet a charge that may lead to his being deprived of his living, without legal or other assistance. As a rule a jockey is not an over intelligent or intellectual individual and very little in the way of cross-examination would find him contradicting himself and vitiating his case. Charges against a jockey should be made public with the grounds for any suspicion against him clearly laid out. We are in the 21st Century and the Club's dealings must be in harmony with the times

BAD STARTING.

Next to the jockey the starter is the most important actor on the racecourse. It is for him to see that every jockey is honestly doing his best at the gate, to report cases in which bad starting is due to faulty training and then for the stewards to censure the starter in his turn when he does his job badly. Then we have the judge. His duties rarely call for remark but being human he also has been known to err. So why not have another judge on the opposite side. Lastly there is the time-keeper. His shortcomings are known to but few, but that he can also make mistakes I don't think he will deny and unless his clocking is accurate why have a timekeeper at all and if you will have one more to check him or let the Club make further enquiries to obtain and put up an electric clock which will and can make no mistakes. With all these directions in which the Stewards might have found fault, great or small, we find that they have made no attempt to correct or improve anyone outside of the jockeys. Is this because they are blind to human shortcomings or that they don't care. In either case they would be doing right thing if they resigned and gave way to others who could be induced to realise the great responsibilities attaching to their Stewardship.

HONOURS FOR CALCUTTA.

To come to the actual racing. I have been particularly struck with the performances of the Calcutta horses and those that were given a change round that way. Verna, Piccolo, Fussy, Atrocity, Starshot, St. Quin, Not Much, Galway Gate, Brendan, Dorania and Simon Grab all wintered in Calcutta without doing anything startling but made up for the cost of their journey by doing remarkably well shortly after arriving in Bombay. Animals I suppose are just as likely to benefit by a change of climate as anyone else, and perhaps if some of those that have been running without much success on this side of India were given the benefit of the Calcutta winter air similar satisfactory.

RESULTS MIGHT BE OBTAINED.

Amongst the horses I should think Mr. Galstaun's Starshot, Galway Gate and Crenides have big futures before them and he deserves, great credit for his training of them.

Of the trainers Byramji has had wins out of all but three or four; closely followed by Ferguson Jr., who has also done remarkably well. He has turned Krushan into a veritable flying machine and I think can say without fear of contradiction that he is the best Arab there has ever been or ever will be up to a mile. Of the new Arabs, Mikado looks like being well up in the 1st Division before he will run anywhere but 1st, but for the others I haven't much to say beyond that they showed themselves to be little better than hacks bar Limerick, Trafalgar, Leopold Kooleb and Moored who will have to improve considerably to earn their corn bills in Poona. The 5 Furlongs straight races were as in previous years found to be objectionable and troublesome to everybody and in spite of nobody having a good word to say for them the executive continue to frame races over this distance showing their utter disregard for public opinion.

LOCATION OF WINNING POST.

Another direction in which the public are treated with scant respect is with regard to the winning post. There is absolutely no reason why this should not be in front of the grand stand and not even in front of the members' stand. Calcutta have started an Owner's Association and it behoves Bombay to go one better and have an Owners and Punters Association here. Only with all pulling together will they get their grievances redressed and the Turf Club officials made to realise that they must give way to public opinion. It is when there is such an Association that the impudent demands of jockeys will be squashed. Towards the latter part of the season, particularly amongst the light weights. I am told that their demands owing to a dearth of riders were most extortionate. One demanded the stakes another Rs. 250 before he condescended to accept the mount with 500 in addition if he won and others more than this again. Surely this is the limit and to think that owners were weak enough to agree to such terms. Surely the many Native States and Mysore in particular where horse breeding is successfully carried on can turn out a few riders like Purtoo Singh who could hold their own against the best and give points to the remainder.

A grievance a certain section of the public has against the Club is the raising of the fee for a lawn ticket from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. It is up to the Club to withdraw this order next year as it was intended to reduce the numbers frequenting the lawn. it has not had the desired effect and the Club are in no need of any extras from an already heavily taxed public

This brings me to the question of fractions over eight annas which are appropriated by the Club. Surely they have a big enough bite when they take their 10 per cent on investments which in itself is an iniquitous charge against which the public should strongly protest to Government. The payment of odd amounts I admit would be troublesome to both the Club and the public, who as it is all but lose their patience with some of the pay-out men who don't know what it is to get a move on, but as the surplus rightly belongs to the public there is no reason why the fractions from one race cannot be added to the amount payable on the next,

WANTED INDIAN REFRESHMENTS.

I have heard complaints on more than one occasion from Indians of their inability to enjoy their afternoons outing owing to their being debarred by caste restrictions from obtaining refreshments They surely have a right to expect some consideration and it is but proper that the Club should give them a corner where they can have their own. Govindji Vassanji the well-known Hindu Caterer I am sure would provide for their creature comforts to their entire satisfaction and probably be the means of improving the present happy-go-lucky style of attention meted out to the public by the people now in charge In closing I would like to make one suggestion and that is that Fans be placed within the stands for next season. These will not be necessary during January and February but none would deny that they would have been most acceptable for the last few meetings. Again a series of light adjustable screens to shelter one from the afternoon sun would be a great boon and would be greatly appreciated.

I trust my remarks if they are hurtful in any way will be forgiven but not forgotten and if those defects referred to are set right we might yet be as near perfection as human imperfections will allow us to attain. I know the staff have all worked well and hard—but then, they only work six months in the year and get well paid for the little they do—that things might have been worse, but there is still room for improvement—so I close with congratulations to all that the season has been a successful one in several directions the chief one of which is that there were no strikes and no postponements as in the past two years.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION ACCOUNTS PASSED.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was voted to the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, consideration was given to the question of accounts regarding various sums of money raised by the Provincial Congress Committee on behalf of the Congress Deputation Fund. Some confusion had arisen owing to inegularities in the adjustment of the amounts and the absence of vouchers. According to the statement of the Secretaries, which was circulated among the members, a sum of Rs. 5,911 was raised for the fund and made over to Dr. D. D. Sathaye who was also acting as Secrtary of the Deputation Fund. There was a misunderstanding subsequently caused by the fact not being clear whether the moneys were raised by the committee or by Dr. Sathaye. At yesterday's meeting when the question of the whole accounts occupied greater part of the time, the position was made clear that the Congress Committee had made itself responsible for the moneys collected. that such sums should be credited and debited properly in the Committee's books, and that the Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee should be requested to rectify its books by crediting the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with Rs. 5,911, as its contribution to the Deputation Fund. It was observed, that this course had been rendered necessary by reason of the fact that the General Secretaries of the Congress had in their last report complained that the Provincial Committees had failed to make any contributions. Among those who took part in the discussion were Messrs. V. A. Desai, S. G. Banker, L. R. Tairsee, Hansraj Pragji, G. V. Vaidya and others. The meeting finally agreed to the course suggested, as it was believed to clear the position of the committee and even of Dr. Sathaye, and put an end to the misunderstanding that had arisen.

QUESTION OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Tairsee, as the Treasurer of the Committee, raised the question of ways and means, to meet the current expenses of the Committee. A resolution was passed authorising him to incur the necessary expenditure in connection with the staff and other charges against the interest accruing on the fixed deposit at the Bank. The meeting then terminated.

INSINCERE LANCASHIRE AGITATION.

PROTEST BY BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS.

The following telegram has been sent to the Finance Department of the Government of India, Delhi, by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on Wednesday last:—

"Committee of Bombay Millowners' Association view with great alarm and emphatically protest against Lancashire agitation regarding raising import duties for revenue purposes. Committee feel suggestion for increased excise duty absolutely insincere and also desire to point out that cloth manufactured locally is consumed by poorer classes and is quite different from Lancashire cloth. Committee are of opinion that the best way to meet heavy deficit in Budget is by raising import duties. Committee consider Lancashire agitation selfish and interested and fully support Government of India's proposals and would urge desirability of raising tariff to twelve and a half per cent."

The second All-India wheat forcast for 1920-21, issued by the Department of Statistics, shows, 2,356,300 acres to be under the crop or a decrease of 17 per cent, as compared with the previous year. According to the second winter oilseeds forecasts for the year, 2,793,000 and 1,784,000 acres are under rape and mustard and linseed crops respectively, there being decreases of 22 and 23 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year.

EXCHANGE SITUATION.

HOW BEST TO RELIEVE EXISTING TENSION.

MOTION FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE LOST.

COUNCIL OF STATE: THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Council of State met this morning at Metcalf House. Replying to Raja Sir Hirnam Singh, the Home Member said that extensive employment of Indian troops overseas was due to the world-wide war and this action of the Government of India was generally approved by the press and, later on, by the Imperial Legislative Council. The Government of India were, however, unable to place on table the correspondence between the Secretary of State and themselves relating to employment or non-employment of Indian troops overseas.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Replying to Mr. Khaparde's question regarding indianisation of the Indian Educational Service, he said the Royal Commission on the public Services in India recommended that three-quarters of the posts contained in class 1 of the Indian Educational Service in accordance with the reorganisation they proposed should be filled by officers recruited in Europe, provided suitable persons could be obtained and that one quarter of the posts should be filled through recruitment in India. As new posts were created, recruitment in India and Europe should be so adjusted that the additional officers be taken half from the one country and half from the other. The Government of India in addressing the Secretary of State recommended that the proportions of Indians who could suitably be included in the Indian Educational Service was 50 per cent., and that this should be recorded as the average proportion throughout India as a whole. Variations being permitted in different provinces, and Burma being for the present excluded from the calculation, this recommendation of the Government of India constituted a marked advance on the proposals of the Public Services Commission. It was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in November 1919 with a view to show the manner in which this recommendation has already been carried out. It will be convenient to consider the proportions of Indians in this Service at the time when the Commission concluded its sittings, and the proportion which exist to-day. On the 1st of July 1915 the number of Europeans in this Service was 201 and that of Indians 5. The percentage of Indians to the total number was 242 on the 1st March 1921. The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Service was 205 and of Indians 111. The proportion of Indians to the total number was thus 35.12. Of the 111 Indians in the Service 31 have been appointed direct. 75 have been promoted from the Provincial Educational Services, and five have been promoted from outside posts. The figures given exclude Directors of Public Instruction, members of the Women's Indian Educational Service, and members of the Chiefs of the colleges' Cadre.

The Secretary read a letter from the brother of the late Sir Rash Behari Ghose acknowledging the condolence letter of the Council of State on the death of his late brother.

EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Mr. Kale moved a resolution recommending the urgent necessity of an enquiry by a special representative committee into the exchange situation, with a view to suggest suitable remedies to relieve the existing tension connected therewith, and to consider whether it was not desirable to propose an alteration in the Exchange value of the rupee fixed by law, and a modification of the currency system so as to place it on a gold standard basis. Mr. Kale said there were two aspects of the question that he proposed to raise. Firstly, the examination of the very serious situation created by the fall in Exchange, and secondly to find out the permanent basis of Indian Exchange in future. This could best be met by appointment of an expert committee The speaker dwelt at great length on the controversy raging round the refusal by Indian importers of Bombay to pay their bills. He said that Government had adopted the full recommendations of the Currency Comittee, and that in pursuance of this policy Reverse Councils were sold and steps were taken to stabilize Exchange and legislative sanction was also taken to put Exchage at two-shillings basis. What better proof and promise could there be held by Indian Government to importers that Exchange would be stabilised? It was on this promise that orders were sent Home, but Government failed to keep its promise and the result was that importers were now faced with heavy losses, in some cases amounting to bankruptcy. In order to restore confidence in the public, instead of rebuking the merchants, Government should admit its mistake and try its best to effect a mutual compromise between Manchester and Bombay. As for the future of Exchange, he knew it was certain that even a committee of angels would not get over the Exchange difficulties But an effort must be made to meet a strong feeling in the country, as it was generally believed that next few months would disclose a permanent solution of Exchange policy.

COMPROMISE—THE BEST SOLUTION.

Sir Alexander Murray personally had no objection to the appointment of a committee. He asked who was to blame for the present impasse? When the Basington Committee reported the price of silver was as high as 78 pence. Nobody ever realised that silver would be down to 33 pence as at present. The outlook regarding the balance of trade when the last Committee reported bade fair to be in favour to India. In any case, Sir Alexander thought, that any future committee should have a predominating element of mercantile men drawn from India with regard to the importers. Exchange did not stake at 1s. 10d. long. The abnormally high rate only lasted a couple of months. Reverse Councils kept up exchange when it should have fallen, and, had not so many been sold, there would have been more money for bolstering up the Reserve. But the speaker did not consider Government responsible for the present trouble in the import market. He analysed the several cases of recent date which have arisen between importers and the Home correspondent showing the extreme difficulty of adjusting the losses. If the Committee were appointed, every decision would be in abeyance. A general moratorium would practically be set up. He would have at least half the members from Indians but he would find a difficulty in getting Indians otherwise qualified who would not be interested parties. The Committee would sit long and the report would be longer still in being produced. By that time the situation would most probably be entirely changed. With reluctance he had come to the conclusion that he could not support the proposal for a committee. He did not know how Government could intervene as between Manchester shippers and Indian buyers. The best solution would be for both sides to agree on a compromise.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in opposing the resolution on Exchange situation in the Council of State said that he was one of those unfortunate beings who had terribly suffered at the hands of falls of Exchange. He strongly believed that Government had made a grievous mistake in accepting the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee, but he also believed that appointment of any committee would make matters worse. In the matter of Exchange between England and India, it was not only the high prices in exchange that were to be considered, but world factors had made Exchange what it was to-day. He woud, however, be only too pleased if an international commission were to go into the question of Exchange with due regard to world factors.

Appointment of a committee here would make matters worse by bringing stagnation in the trade of this country and what authority would any such committee have to impose its decision on manufacturers and Indian importers. Assuming that a committee were appointed, the suggestions that would be placed before it would be (1) resumption of sale of Reverse Bills, (2) stoppage of import and (3) reimposition of restrictions on free import of silver into this country. As for the first remedy he felt that after incurring a loss of fifty-five millions on account of the Reverse Bill sales, none in this country would approve of resumption of their sales. Further, no one could believe that it could ever be possible or in anyone's power to stop all import in this country. Then again, there should be no reimposition of restrictions on free import of silver. If there was any point where the Babington Smith Committee was unanimous, it was the removal of restrictions of import of silver.

The speaker believed that Indian dealers had considerably benefited by re-export of gold at a higher price. The sooner India left things go their natural course the sooner would dawn that day which they were expecting to see with a favourable monsoon and removal of embargo on export of food-grains. The problem had immense difficulties but no imperial committee could solve it.

EXPORT TRADE, ONLY SALVATION.

Mr. Froom was not convinced of the necessity for the proposed Committee. The mover had referred to the Government's dropping their Exchange policy. When they were selling Reverse Council, there was a shriek all over the country, and there was an equally big shrick when the Government stopped selling Councils. When Exchange was high, there was a cry that it was greatly against the export trade. He did not think that merchants, who were now asking for Government to intervene, had taken into account the huge profits they made when Exchange was the other way about. If a committee sat and made recommendations they, as merchants, would feel bound to accept those recommendations. This would only introduce another form of control, which the speaker strongly objected to. The salvation of the present condition of affairs was the revival of the export trade, which alone could restore a favourable balance of trade. With these remarks the Bombay member opposed the resolution.

AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

Mr. Cook at the outset attempted to maintain that the problems they were discussing could be solved by the unaided wisdom of Government or the India Office. But the proposed Committee was expected to perform an impossible task. Regarding the import trade, he said that, when they gave their indents the importers had every reason to expect that Exchange would remain at two shillings. Government recognised the seriousness of the situation. Some importers had honourably paid up, others were standing out, yet others could not possibly meet their increased obligations.

The idea was abroad that Government were responsible for the situation and ought to pay up the difference at issue, at the expense of the tax-payer. It was quite likely, if truth were told, that responsibility lay at the doors of exporters. In the United Kingdom after the armistice after supplying all the European markets could pay for these merchants flooded the Indian markets with goods on pre-war orders. If they had ot been in such a hurry to dump their goods on the Indian market, much of the trouble would not have arisen. The matter, he said, was one of compromise, and how was Mr. Kale's Committee going to help? There was not a central demand for Government intervention. With regard to the fixation of the rate of Exchange, he repudiated the idea that any sort of committee could do anything of the kind. Whilst the present world factors were in force, nothing could help India's import trade. The present condition of the jute trade was a fair index of the situation. The only safe policy just now was to have no policy at all. There was no real demand on the part of the business community to try to attempt an immediate solution of present difficulties.

STABILISATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Sir Dinshaw Watcha said the mover would have been wise not to mave moved his resolution. He said no committee could effect the stabilisation of exchange. The experts assembled at Brussels could not do anything and no committee of the Council could hope to effect anything. He urged withdrawal of the motion.

Lala Sukhabir Singh supported the resolution. Mr. Khaparde while supporting, said had Mr. Dalal's recommendations been acted upon, this crisis might not have arisen. Maung Po Bye supported the resolution.

Mr. Kale then replied to the debate. He was unconvinced by the arguments which had been advanced.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Mr. Cook's said that Mr. Kale accused the Government for being miserly, for not utilising the gold standard reserve just now to prop the Exchange. If they did this and squandered the gold standard reserve and failed, who would be the first to cry out? The mover of the resolution had not shown how the committee would help. On the contrary, great wrong would be done by holding hopes which could never be realised. The resolution was put and lost. The Council then adjourned till Monday, the 21st March.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXCISE OFFICERS.

GOVT. REPLY IN BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 18.

To an interpellation in the Behar Council, the following reply was given by the Financial Secretary:—Regarding instructions to excise officers about temperance movement as connected with Non-Cooperation movement instructions have been issued by the Government to the following effect. Local Government have nothing to say against a genuine temperance movement, proceeding on legitimate and peaceful lines, but it is reported that the supporters of Non-Cooperation are using intimidation and wrongful restraint in order to force the consumers of country liquors and *tadi* to abandon their habits and to prevent excise vendors from praetising their trade. The consumer and the vendor are entitled to protection from outside interference and to have the vicinity of the shops cleared of picketting. Local Government have ordered that in all cases where there are complaints of intimidation, every effort should be made to give protection which the law affords. Officers of the Excise department, therefore, be instructed to report to local Magistrate all cases of intimidation.

As a result of Non-Cooperation movement, 104 out of 1562 students of Government college, 86 out of 1390 aided colleges, 1616 out of 20,238 of Government and aided schools and 428 out of 12306 of private high schools, have with drawn from these institutions.

WAYS OF THE C. I. D.

AN U. P. PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 17.

At the Council meeting, to-day, Chondhari Mukthar Singh spoke strongly on the undesirability of employment of men to watch the movements of every patriot and leader in India. He wondered whether some of the members of that very Council were not the objects of very affectionate regard of one or other C. I. D. agents. He was, he said, almost certain that most prominent persons were being thus followed and many cases shadowing was clumsily and offensively carried out. Mr. Kaye, Inspector-General of Police, said it was true that certain persons had made themselves so objectionable that Government had in the interests of order and peace to keep itself informed of their movements, but the charge that the C. I. D. men had caried out their work in a manner deliberately offensive to people of the province was one which could not be justified. He would be glad to receive complaints with regard to C. I. D. officers who gave annoyance and adequate punishment would be meted out to them. He had only two such complaints and the officers concerned had been punished. After this the motion was withdrawn.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee writes:—

"Members attending the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Bezwada on the 31st March, 192, are requested to communicate with Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, Bezwada, for necessary arrangements and to intimate to him the date of their arrival at Bezwada and the route they travel by."

The Council of the Deccan Sabha Poona, has passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the contemplated increase in postal rates and strongly supporting the alternative of the general *ad-valorem* duty to twelve and half instead or to eleven per cent.

The Second Session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, which was to have been held in Madras during the Easter Holidays has been postponed *sine die*.

The strikers of the Northbrook Jute Mills at Champdany resumed work on the 15th instant on the authorities' dismissing seven men, against whom the strikers had made a complaint.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(Continued from page 6.)

people are quite different from the Lancashire cloths. While supporting the Government in their policy they have recommended an increase in the import duty to 12½ per cent instead of 11 per cent.

The Manchester Cloth market has been easier in sympathy with the decline in the raw material and owing to the absence of demand. The phenomenal fall in prices in Manchester has created a remarkable situation in Calcutta where the selling prices, though cut down fifty per cent from original cost, are in excess of replacement cost by fifteen per cent in the more important staples.

Mahatma Gandhi, speaking about Swadeshi and boycott, stated that the people should impress upon Lancashire that they could do without her by using Khadi, but he did not mean to say that they should boycott Lancashire all at once, because he knew that would only make room for Japan.

The quotations for the leading shops o Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTI—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Vail No. 9		38 × 37½/6	15	12	0
" 100 3/8		45 × "	16	8	0
" No 32,080		46 × "	17	0	0
" 2369		27 × "	14	0	0
Graham's No. 2715		32 × "	15	8	0
" Yellow Horse"		43 × 36			
" No. 2810		44 × 36½			
Docharty's "BBB"		38 × "	23	0	0
" "BB"		"	22	8	0
" Rupee No 5		19 × "			
Baker No. 13853		41 × 37½/8	22	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 3568		44 × 38½			
" No. 1508		38 × 37½/8	15	8	0
" No. 5609		39 × 37½/8	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 810		39 × 37½/8	16	0	0
" " 4458		41 × "	16	8	0
" " 1566		33 × 37/37½	9	8	0
Forbes' " 561		38 × 37½/8			
Lyon's "Shanker"		36 × "	15	8	0
Fleming's No. 1948		46 × 36	21	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Popperell's "Dragon"		28 × 40	30	0	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425		28 × 40	16	0	0
Mitzel's "Elephant"		28 × 40	26	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No 18		46 × 22	10	12	0
" " 19		40 × 22	8	12	0
" " 198		40 × 22	7	12	0
" " 656		44 × 22	9	12	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Mongnan's No. 1589		32 × 48	22	0	0
M.E.P.C. 40000		34 × 40	25	0	0
Ralli's No. 9689		32 × 48	20	8	0
Forbes R.B. 199		36 × 40			
" 151		33 × 40	20	0	0
Fleming's No. 7138		30 × 20	7	4	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6		41 × 18	13	0	0
" No. 60		40 × 14	11	0	0
" No. 600		51 × 18	13	0	0
" No. 6009		56 × 18	13	0	0
" No. 88		58 × 20	10	12	0
" No. 1279		27 × 13	4	8	0
" No. 618		30 × 20	10	10	0
" No. 850 (3 Hanes)		64 × 20			
" No. 850 (3 Hanes)		"	16	8	0
" No. 895 (6 Hanes)		60 × 20	17	8	0
" No. 495 (6 Hanes)		"	17	8	0
" No. 1440		36 × 20	7	12	0
" No. 6555		40 × 20	14	4	0
" No. 8755		"	15	8	0
" No. 1703		53 × 20	20	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1868		27 × 18	4	8	0
" No. 119		27 × 18	9	12	0
" No. 3389		48 × 18	7	4	0
" No. 359		47 × 18	7	12	0
" M/4M 39," 44," 49,"		54 × 18	8	16	0
" No. 95		56 × 20	10	12	0
" No. 86968		40 × 18	7	8	0
" No. 86909		"	7	8	0
" No. 775		49 × 18	7	8	0
" No 875		45 × 18	8	0	0
" No 975		50 × 18	8	8	0
" No. 615		"	6	16	0
Graham's "Saloon"		53 × 20	10	12	0
" No 142		34 × 18	10	8	0
" No. 420		30 × 18	10	8	0
Greaves' No. 5050		27 × 18	4	2	0
Fleming's No. 8048		27 × 18	4	2	0

MUSLINS—

Ralli's No 7070/8090		37 × 18	6	8	0
" No. 61/62		"			
" No. 1900		"	4	10	0
" No. 39840 T B		36 × 22	9	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8838		28 × 18	6	12	0
" 85960/87070		36 × 18	11	0	0
" "Saraswati"		"			
" "Pipon" W/WWW		34 × 18	7	8	0
" No. 50000		"	8	8	0
" Nos 33340/33850/33360		"	9	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5056/6767		29 × 18			
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000		"	6	2	0
" No. 6000 T.B		38 × 22	9	4	0
Ritchie's Nos 3500/4510/5520		36 × 18	5	2	0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/6830 "Motor Car"		"	5	0	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ		"			

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 5½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

THE CLOTH MARKETS.

The piecegoods markets will be closed on 23rd and 24th instant owing to Holi and Shri Dolatsuv holidays and also on 8th April on account of the Amwas holiday. The offices of the firms and banks will be closed on 21st and 24th to 28th instant on account of public holidays.

OVERDUE INTEREST ON PIECEGOODS.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has circulated to its members for their opinion a letter from a member stating that in his opinion the present rate of interest charged on overdue piecegoods is inadequate and does not represent the proper cost of finance in these days; that it is further an inducement to dealers during the period of tight money to leave goods and utilise their funds in a more profitable manner; and suggesting that this matter be brought to notice of the piecegoods importers with a view to ascertaining whether they are in agreement with his suggestion and whether action might not be taken to revise the rate of interest.

COLOUR MARKET,

March 18.

The expected rise in the values of various Dyes has not come true. The demand is poor and stockists are desirous to clear off their stock if the rates are suitable to give them some profit. Last week Congo Red had good business, but this week the demand is not lively. Magenta Crystals kept up the same prices. Alizarine had fair business at Rs. 750 and 800 per cask. German Alizarine (Cow Brand) was offered at Rs. 240 per cwt. Direct Green remained steady. Miscellaneous Colours had easy market. The bazaar rates are almost the same, but the stock-lots are offered at concession rates owing to the stringency of the money market.

The quotations:—
Congo Red Nizam, Rs. 4-12 per lb.
Congo Red Bolt, Rs. 4-12 per lb.
Congo Red Haven, Rs. 4-6 to 4-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals AM, Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals ZU, Rs. 17 per lb.
Alizarine I P, Rs. 750 to 800 per cask.
Alizarine Ger, Rs. 225 to 240 per cwt.
Direct Green BUY, Rs. 9 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 8-8 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 2 to 2-12 per lb.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

March 18.

Sodium Sulphide witnessed a nervous tone, the price going down by about two rupees per cwt. Bichromate of Soda kept varying between Rs. 103 and 106 per cwt. Potash Bich was almost steady. Magnesium Chloride increased in demand materially and is now quoted at Rs. 12 and upwards. English Magnesium Chloride is much higher than German. Bleaching Powder has not undergone further shrinkage in rate. Aniline and Antimony Salts have evidenced some fall. Farina, too, had a weak tone this week. Sago appeared to have a robust inquiry. Maize and Rice Starches have little of interest. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide U A, Rs. 40.
Sodium Sulphide Eng, Rs. 30.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 106.
Soda Caustic 98/99 per cent, Rs. 39.
Soda Caustic 72 per cent, Rs 23.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 16.
Salt Aniline, Rs. 1-6.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 2-6.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 10.
Salt Glauber, Rs. 6.
Sugar of Lead Brown, Rs. 50.
Potash Bichromate, Rs. 130.
Sulphate Alumina, Rs. 21.
Starch Maize, Rs. 26.
Sago flour, Rs. 13.
Farina, Rs. 20.

MILL STORES MARKET.

March 18.

This week saw poor doing in business. The level of values, though maintained at present, had rather sinking tendency. Oldham and Kenyon Bandings are largely booked for forward orders. The rate for Oldham ropes kept at nearly 19d. per lb.

Leather sundries were almost quiet. Picking bands had practically little doing. Pickers and Buffers had no lively tone.

Heads kept fluctuating between Rs. 3 and 3-4 per 800 eyes. Reeds have little worth noticing. Roller cloth and other sizing flannels kept fairly in demand with better rates.

Quotations:—
Heads, Rs. 3-2.
Reeds, As. 5.
Roller Cloth K, Rs. 8-8.
Sizing flannels K, Rs. 61 to 71
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-9.
Spring Buffers, Rs. 2-4.
Slubbing Bobbins Jap, Rs. 50.
Banding Rim (Oldham), Rs. 2-4.
Cylinder fillets, Rs. 1-13.
Doffer fillets, Rs. 1-13.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

March 18.

With small stocks at hand and fair demand, prices for ready sugars have been increased by more than one rupee per cwt all round. Forward positions are not in demand and are quoted four rupees lower than ready sugars. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with small stocks and no business for forward. Java market keeps quiet with small business doing in ready sugars at 25 gilders F.O.B. New crop sugars are offered very freely for July shipment, but there is no demand from India. Home market keeps steady with very little business doing. American market is reported strong, but there is no effect on Java.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 41-12 equal to 42s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 40,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 41-8, stocks 10,000 bags.
Natal Rs. 41, stocks 525 tons.

HOME MARKETS,

March 18.

No appreciable change is reported in the Home markets showing first a drop of 31 points and then an advance of 38 points during the close. There is also no further advice of an appreciable advance in the above markets, unless trade improves. There is no chance for trade to improve at present. The following are the changes in the Home markets as quoted and compared with last week:—

From 8th March to 15th March.		
Liverpool Spot 1921	7.55— 7.81	plus 26
New York Spot 1921	11.50—11.60	plus 10
Liverpool March 1921	7.21— 7.49	plus 28
Liverpool May 1921	7.41— 7.60	plus 19
New York May 1921	11.81—11.88	plus 7
New York July 1921	12.30—12.33	plus 3

Local market is kept closed for forward business until further notice.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be dull during the week and prices steadily declined. Some nice ready new Akola/Khamgaon cotton was sold at Rs. 180 and Nagpur/Wardha cotton at about Rs. 220/25, while nice new Bengals and Khandesh were offered at about Rs. 170. Exporters were almost out of the market, while local spinners bought cheap lots here and there. About 4,000 bales were reported to have been sold during the week.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 18.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-14-3.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 88-4.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3 5/16.
D D on London, 1/3 3/8.
3 M/st D A, 1/3 7/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 345.
3 M/st D A, Francs 380.
T T on Japan, 193.
60 D/st D P, 183.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.90½.
Paris Cross Rate, 56.30.
London Silver Spot D, 32¼.
London Silver Forward D, 31-10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 68.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 55/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92.

SHARES.

The market closed weak owing to absence of buyers.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2000, Bombay Cotton 900, Bombay Dyeing 3150, Century 950, Central India 3380, Crescent 4821, Currimbhoy 1140, Colaba Land 2300, David 1430, Fazulbhoy 2150 N. Finlay 750, Indian Bleaching 160, Indore Malwa 545, Kastoorchand 1475, Kohinoor 2960, Laxmi Cotton 3300, New Great 675, Pearls 825 Phoenix 800, Shapurji 250, Simplex 545, Swan 735, Swadeshi 3400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 670, Bombay Burmah 505, Bombay Burmah N I 165 pr, Bt Burmah Petrol 19-8, Bombay Tramway 115, Bombay Steam 300, Bandi Cement 41, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1900, New India Insurance 21, Shivrajpur 34, Tata ord 107-8, Tata def 540, Tata Hydro 830, Tata Oil 105, Tata Bank 21, Scindia Steam 10.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 16th March, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a. m. 2 p. m, 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	—	—	29.856	inches
Temperature of Air	—	—	81.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	—	75.8	"
Dew Point	—	—	73.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	—	—	0 759	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	—	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	—	—	89 5	"
Minimum do.	—	—	75.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW,ESE,ENE,WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	—	—	122	miles

A correspondent suggests just the ten rupee, fifty rupee andhundred rupee Government Currency Notes, should have different colours, as ignorant people, who cannot decipher figures, are often cheated, being unable to distinguish notes of one denomination from those of others.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS' CONDEMNATION.

(From our Corrsspondent.)

DELHI, March 16.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the Legislative Assembly on the occasion of the debate on the Government of India's annual exodus to Simla:—

I thought after the speech of my friend Mr. Rangachariar there was no need for any one to speak and that the motion on being put to vote would be accepted by a large majority of the house. I mean the motion of reduction which has been brought forward by my friend Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyar, but it seems to me that there is still a little opposition and I cannot understand the reason why. It seems to me, sir, that Dr. Nand Lal instead of looking upon himself as a part of the circumference of the country looks upon himself as the centre of the circle and would so arrange things that everything should contribute to his comfort. I want to assure him that in this house in Delhi, even though we may be invited here in summer we shall have the fans trying to keep the heat away from us. We shall have soft seats which certainly, will make us less uncomfortable and I do not know that there is anything in the argument that we shall be unable to work in summer.

NATIONALISTS' SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

I want Dr. Nand Lal to remember that while we who claim to be the representatives of the people bring forward these small objections and say that if we are not provided with proper comfort and if we are not taken to Simla we shall be unable to work, there are people in the country to-day who are prepared to do their work at a sacrifice in the worst of warm days. I do not agree with their views, but I do say, sir, that it the people decide to follow them and not follow us it will be our own fault. It will be the fault of the objections of this character that we bring forward here against sitting in summer in Delhi. I want to remind Dr. Nand Lall of what took place last year. There was a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Benares on the 30th of May. The attendance was full. In Benares we had no soft seats of this character, we had no fans to give us comfort, we had to sit there in bent wood chairs from 7 o'clock in the morning till about 11 o'clock at night and. Sir, there was not a single person who objected to that. Then again there was a meeting on the 1st of June in Allahabad.

Mr. Nand Lal:—With the permission of the chair may I ask my hon. friend for how many days he attended that meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas:—I attended all the meetings. There was not a single day on which I was not present. This meeting went on for five or six days altogether.

DUTY TO CONSTITUENTS.

I want to say this, Sir, in Allahabad there was a meeting not only of most of the members of the Congress committee and of the Khilafat Committee but among those present was my honourable friend, Dr. Sapru who stands up just to take a neutral attitude on the question but also confronts us with the difficulty which has been referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Price. Now, Sir, I ask those who are raising these frivolous objections against having sittings in Delhi throughout the year, I ask them whether they are acting in the interests of their own country men when they are allowing the masses of their country men to go into the hands of those whose propaganda we are rightly objecting to, but who have got a spirit of self-sacrifice not to mind the discomforts of weather I think we shall be ill doing our duty to our countrymen and to our constitutents, if we allow these personal considerations of a very unimportant character to come in the way of performing our duty to those whom we represent here. It will not affect us whether we go to Simla or not. It will not affect us much but surely it is going to affect the country in many ways as has been pointed out by my hon'ble friend Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyar and by my hon'ble friend Mr. Rangachariar.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

I do not intend to go into those objections again, but I shall deal with the difficulty that has been placed before us by Dr. Sapru. He says if you do not vote for the grant then the money we have spent about four lakhs is wasted. I ask those who bring these objections "Whose fault will it be if this money is wasted." We are not responsible for your having spent the money. I am told that it was not the Imperial Legislative Council but a few members of that Council who were consulted by Sir Claude Hill and everyone of them agreed to that money being spent. Well. Sir, I shall come forward and say that I am not even responsible and I am sure the members of this house are not responsible for the sins of their predecessors or oof a number of them.

Mr. E. L. Price:—But we have taken over their obligations.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas:—As a matter of fact I would allow this four lakhs to be wasted rather than allow 10 lakhs to be wasted and set an example to those who are in this habit of splending the people's money uselessly and teach them a lesson not to trifle with the money that belongs to the people in the manner in which they have done before.

MR. SARMA'S ARGUMENTS UNCONVINCING.

I am sorry, Sir, that I have to speak out, but I do feel that on this question where public opinion entirely supports the view that has been taken by my hon'ble friend Mr. Sheshagiri Ayyar this house will have ill-deserved the trust that has been placed in us by our constituents if we go directly against the wishes of the people, if we flout their views and vote for going to Simla. I share the surprise, Sir, that has been caused by my hon'ble friend Mr. Rangachariar at the attitude that the Hon. Mr. Sarma has taken up on this question. I do not want to refer to it, but I do say that all the arguments that he has placed before us have so far as I am concerned proved absolutely unconvincing. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

BIG BLAZE IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 17.

A warehouse gutted, soon after midday a fire broke out in a warehouse situated in a congested area, owned by a Bori named Moorbhai Tambuwalla, a tent repairer and contractor. The city Fire Brigade in response to a telephone call turned out with two steamers and a manual but their efforts were greatly tampered with owing to the shortage of water. The building was completely gutted and the efforts of the firemen to save the surrounding property were successful after a fight against the wind and flames for about three hours. The Lincoln Regimental fire picket were soon on the spot and Lieut.-Bruce did valuable work as did the cantonment police under the Inspector Corby. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40,000 and it is understood that this is not covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

To-day's market has been dull and business has been difficult to put through. There was a little more doing in coal shares, but not many transactions were reported. The jute section outside of a fair turnover in Howrahs remains quiet. Cotton shares were steady with less business passing. In the miscellaneous section British India Corporation were in fair demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 10-4, Bansjorah 17-4, Bengal 965, Bengal Giridih 26-4, Burrakur 52-4, Central Dharmabund 19-14, Karanpura Development 17-12, Kalapahari 15, Minto 32, New Beerbhoom 40, New Kendah 11-4, Raneegunge 58.

Jute:—Auckland 267 and 275 sl, Belvedere 343 sl, Bally 170, Budge-Budge 421-8, Century 5, Clive 207-8, Craig 6-8, Fort William 217 sl, Condalpara 960, Howrah 38-8, Kamarhatty 805, Kankanarrah 450 sl, Lawrence 518 sl, Lansdowne 500, Lothian 300, Northbrook 55-4, Nuddea 48, Reliance 38-8, Standard 495, Union 623.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United pref 72, Assam Saw Mills 9, Bengal Flour 480, British India Tobacco 4-4, British India Corporation ord 10-4 and 10-8 sl, and def 11-4 and 11-10 sl, Britannia Engineering 8-4, Cavenore Sugar 41-4, Calcutta Industrial Bank 6-6 discount, Dunbar Cotton 336, Eastern Bank 68, Hume Pipes 11-14, Indian Iron and Steel new 23 discount, Indio Burmah Tin 3-12, Kesoram Cotton 14, Marshall Sons 7-6, New Ring Mill 655, Nahapiet Jute Press 5, Ryam Sugar 32-4, Standard Flour 4 prem, Tinnevelly Textile 14.

ERRATUM.

Yesterday's quotation for Nahapiet Jute Press deb should have read Nahati Jute deb 95-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 56-4 and small lots were done at 56-8. War Bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 98-12, and 1928 at 99 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling three and one-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and five-sixteenth pence.

The Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans remains unchanged being six per cent.

Information has reached Calcutta that an extradition order have been passed against Messrs. Blackburn and Mr. accused in the Bengal Munitions Board Case. The order against Mr. Waite has been deferred until July on medical grounds. Mr. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General of Bengal Police, who is in charge of extradition proceedings, left England with the two accused on March 17th, by the "Kaiser-I-Hind."

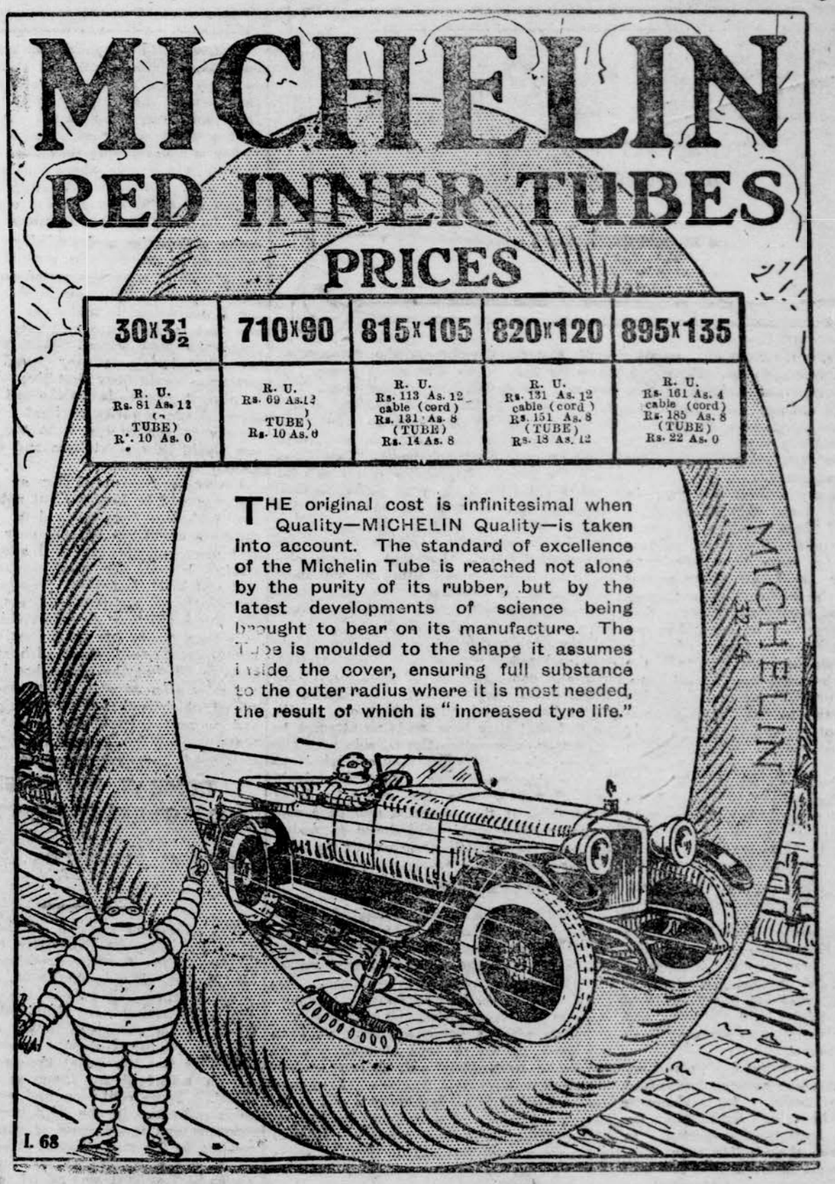
The Broach District Government has suffered a loss of about Rs. 64,000 in the recent auctions of "permits" to sell liquor in the District and city. Last year the sale realized approximately Rs. 2,22,000 this year it has realized approximately Rs. 1,53,000.

At a Meeting of the Society of Science, London held on 18th Instant Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazeer Mahamed M.B.E., J.P., Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay was duly elected a Life Fellow of the Society.

MICHELIN
RED INNER TUBES
PRICES

30×3½	710×90	815×105	820×120	895×135
R. U. Rs. 81 As. 12 (TUBE) Rs. 10 As. 0	R. U. Rs. 69 As. 12 TUBE Rs. 10 As. 0	R. U. Rs. 113 As. 12 cable (cord) Rs. 131 As. 8 (TUBE) Rs. 14 As. 8	R. U. Rs. 131 As. 12 cable (cord) Rs. 151 As. 8 (TUBE) Rs. 18 As. 12	R. U. Rs. 161 As. 4 cable (cord) Rs. 185 As. 8 (TUBE) Rs. 22 As. 0

THE original cost is infinitesimal when Quality—MICHELIN Quality—is taken into account. The standard of excellence of the Michelin Tube is reached not alone by the purity of its rubber, but by the latest developments of science being brought to bear on its manufacture. The Tube is moulded to the shape it assumes inside the cover, ensuring full substance to the outer radius where it is most needed, the result of which is "increased tyre life."



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Special accommodation for families.
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THIS WEEK !

A PICTURE WITH A TREMENDOUS APPEAL !

A romance of love and home, and of Pleasure's pace that kills on the Great White Way. Lavish beyond description. Every scene a revelation.

Pretty, vivacious Sonia does a whirlwind dance in the steerage of the steamer on which she is coming to America. Her fellow-immigrants crowd around her in amazement. It is typical of the girl and celebrates her first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty.

Sonia, in the sheerest of negligee, dances suggestively in her boudoir in the presence of her admirer, Jimmie Sutherland. At the climax of the dance, Sonia's husband unexpectedly appears. A hot altercation and a startling revelation follows.

6 REELS.

"ON WITH

SEE—

The intrigues in the architect's tower.

Sensational scenes in an "after hours" jazz palace.

The dance of the Masked Dancer.

The poisoning of a happy love by a beautiful, jealous Russian.

At Special Request Prices are retained as usual.

PRICES.

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1. Who was the masked dancer? Why did she wear a mask?
2. When her husband discovered her secret when she confessed to him—what happened?
3. The strange romance of a beautiful Russian dancer in America, a drama of mystery and tangled lives.

"On With the Dance" is a sympathy-arousing, story. The heroine—a dance-mad beauty, who bids fair to drag down everyone surrounding her with her unrestrained quest of pleasure, then rises to great heights and redeems herself in the smashing climax—is an appealing figure. Lavish scenes of New York night life, vivacious, madcap Mae Murray, David Powell in the best role of his career—these features mean an evening of superb entertainment.

It is a story of a Russian immigrant girl, played by Miss Murray. She is selfish, beautiful and pleasure-loving. Temporarily yielding to temptation that leads her in to New York "night life" with a vengeance, the heroine later redeems herself and works out a happy destiny.

Sonia, lovable butterfly-girl,
Hot in her quest for pleasure.
Caught in the big city's cabaret whirl,
Drunk with the dance's gay measure.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

Present a Paramount Artcraft.

FITZMAURICE PRODUCTION.

"ON WITH THE DANCE"

The Story of a Butterfly Girl !

STARRING MAE MURRAY AND DAVID POWELL.

FROM THE GREAT STAGE SENSATION.

By Michael Morton Photoplay by Ouida Bergere.

A CHARMING 2 REEL COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT !

A STRIKINGLY DRAMATIC STORY.

Who was the Masked Dancer? No one—not even her husband guessed her secret.

And when it was discovered—The complications that result make an absorbing and unusual drama.

A BROADWAY cabaret at the height of its midnight revelries' Sonia, as "The Masked Dancer," is scoring a huge hit with the crowd of pleasure-seekers, Her husband enters, wild-eyed and half mad with jealousy. Finding Jimmie Sutherland, he shoots him dead.

Sonia's husband is on trial for murder. Everything points to his death by the electric chair. Suddenly Sonia startles the court with a story that strips her reputation bare, but saves hea husband's life. Tremendous climax of the picture.

THE DANCE"

6000 FEET.

"On Wtth the Dance" is an entertaining picture of New York life. David Powell has the leading male role opposite Miss. Murray.

Honest plodder—he had married a butterfly wife. The pleasures, the luxuries she craved, were not in his power to give.

But another man was rich—wilhng to spend on a pretty woman who would play his game. Her answer was, "On with the dance!"

Come and see what happened!—A picture with all the colour and sweep of Broadway's wildest revels, yet near to the hearth of the simplest home.

Slaves of pleasure, lost in the spell of BROADWAY'S fights and laughter. Driven by the lash of unfulfilled desires—on and on—dancing, loving, thirsting for new sensations—beyond the law—beyond virtue—into the abyss.

A vivid, lavish drama of human souls that drank of too much "life" on New York's Great White Way.

EVERY SCENE A SENSATION.

Mad with her beauty, jealous men fought;
Pistol shots startled the Broadway throng;
Out of the darkness the love that she sought
Turned her heart back from the pathway of wrong.

SEE—

The amazing revenge of jilted light-o-love.

The escapades of a butterfly wife

The shot at a revel that ends the "fools' dance".

The butterfly's startling confession in court to save a man.

TWO PRIZE SHOWS TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

TIMINGS.

3-30 (S.T.)(Prize Show
5-30 ,, (,,)
7- ,,
8-45 ,,
10-15 ,,

WEST-END CINEMA

New Churney Road.

To-Night

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS Offer A MILLION DOLLAR FITZ MURICE PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE

"On With The Dance"

The story concerns the adventures of a little, pretty Russian girl, suddenly left an orphan amid the luxury of New York's smart set. Her encounters with men, good and bad, her temporary yeilding to the lure of a "soft life," and her final redemption in the big crisis provide and absorbing plot that held the interest of last night's audience every momont.

A HEART APPEALING STORY OF A BUTTERFLY GIRL !

"On With The Dance"

(6 Reels 6,000 Feet.)

It tells a story of intense heart-appeal. It has been filmed against the ever fascinating background of New York life grave and gay. Mr. Fitzmaurice has penetrated to the heart of the metropolis. Never before have such intimate glimpses been given of its real character and spirit. Pretty, vivacious Mae Murray, often called "the spirit of the dance," and that super-polished actor, David Powell, are the featured players. The cast is above the ordinary.

THIS WEEK !

The picture has been lavishly staged sumptuously gowned. It is a Paramount Artcraft—that assures you of the finest kind of production. And an exceptionably able supporting cast enacts the minor roles.

STARRING MAE MURRAY AND DAVID POWELL

"On With The Dance"

Is a big picture—big in story, big in stars, big in production.

It is the strangely thrilling romance of a Russian dancer in America A story of passions that veer onto tragedy, and of human beings who love and struggle and finally win happiness. A story of Life, teeming with drama, filled with spense.

A lovely Two Reel Comedy in the programme

Prize shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Rest of the shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Please refer to page of the Bombay Chronicle To-day.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your support of Dr. Sukhia's candidature for the presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has come upon a large section of the public of this city as a complete surprise. It is apparent from the trend of your remarks on the subject that you look upon the election of Dr. Sukhia to the great honour in preference to Sir Sassoon J. David as the lesser of the two evils. Even then, your support to one who falls short of the requisite standard in several respects must be pronounced to be most unfortunate. If both Dr. Sukhia and Sir Sassoon fail to come up to the standard worthy of the mayoralty of *Urbs Prima in Indis* it would have been better that you should have kept silent, or, if at all you deemed it necessary to speak out, you should have called upon the Corporation to confer the honour on a third and more deserving party. I understand that Mr. J. B. Petit was one of the candidates to the post, but that he was prevailed upon by his friends to withdraw his candidate in favour of Sir Sassoon, who was his senior in service to the Corporation. This was, however, before the ubiluitous Dr. Sukhia jumped upon the stage announcing his own candidature. You would certainly bear me out that Mr. Petit as President of the Corporation would prove far superior to Dr. Sukhia. Mr. Petit, though comparatively young, possesses all the qualities and qualifications that are required of a President He is sober-minded, tactful and independent—three essential qualifications in which Dr. Sukhia is most woefully lacking I would appeal to Mr. Petit to come out again as a candidate for the honour, since there is no question now of an uncontested election.

You observe that Dr. Sukhia has shown "considerable independence in civic affairs," by refusing to toe the line to men in power. But, you mistake Dr. Sukhia's eccentricity for his independence. Has Dr. Sukhia's "independence" benefited the popular cause in any way? On the other hand, he has spoiled many popular causes in the Corporation by his vindictive speeches. Even his own supporters have been alienated by him on account of this trait of his. He has spared practically none in the Corporation from attacks in season and out of season. Dr. Sukhia imagines and behaves as if the mantle of Sir P. M. Mehta has fallen on him! But no one takes him seriously and he is a "leader" with absolutely no following. He has always and most unashamedly stood for the landowning interests, whether right or wrong, because he is himself a landlord. Whenever the pockets or interests of landlords and other rate-payers stood in danger of being adversely affected. Dr. Sukhia has sacrificed sanitation and everything else. He is always opposed to any increase in the general tax—however necessary it may be for pushing on sanitary reforms—because he is directly concerned. He was a persistent critic of Dr. Turner and whenever the latter brought forward any proposals of sanitary improvement Dr. Sukhia was ready to oppose him without rhyme or reason. The amendments to building bye-laws which aimed at sanitary improvements were stoutly opposed by him and he got them modified in such a way as least to affect the vested interests of landlords like himself. Whenever it suited his purpose, Dr. Sukhia would attack the officials and would oppose an expenditure of even small amounts. But when he is a little flattered by the officials he would allow any large amounts to be spent on useless or extravagrant projects. He is always zealous about his own Ward (A) and jealous of other Wards. His constant cry is that as all the business and public offices are located in A Ward, the major portion of the taxes collected in other Wards should be spent for the benefit of A Ward.

A word as to his "politics". His hatred and abuse of Home Rulers are well known to his colleagues as well as the public. He is against woman franchise and in his speeches made during the debates on the question he used language which was considered by many to be very offensive to the fair sex. He is a determined opponent of the tenant class and has been consistently opposing the grant to them of franchise below the rental of Rs. 20. At one time he was dead against granting any franchise at all to the tenants. He is also opposed to the grant of franchise to University graduates. His harsh attitude towards the Tramway strikers may also be recalled. Being largely interested—of course, financially—in the Company, such attitude need cause no surprise.

The public will thus see that Dr. Sukhia is the reverse of a true Democrat and is an out-and-out champion of capitalistic interests. Do we want such a one to grace the presidential chair in the coming momentous years?

Finally, are we sure that Dr. Sukhia will prove an efficient President? As I have already pointed out, he has not the requisite tact and sober mindedness. Moreover, as every one knows but too well, Dr. Sukhia has been greatly responsible for the waste of the Corporation's time owing to his incorrigible habit of making irrelevant and tortuous speeches with the help of antiquated figures and reports. He has also wasted municipal funds by compelling the Corporation to print many useless things. If he is elected President, no doubt a gag will be put in his month and the Corporation will benefit to that extent, but are we sure that his antics in other ways will not bring ridicule on this body?—Yours, etc.

VOX POPULI.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has sent a letter to to the Secretary to the Government of India—Department of Commerce urging the desirability of appointing a representative of the Chamber on the Dock Passengers Committee as the question of dock accommodation vitally concerns Indian merchants and their employees.

REMEMBER!

THAT ENGHANTING KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

RUKMINI-HARAN

Shall be at your service from to-day at

BOMBAY'S MOST LOVING RENDEZVOUS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

the famous mymological story, adapted from the popular granth Bhagavat, and faithfully produced with the ancient magnificent setting and beautiful scenery is bound to be even a greater success than our previous production

KRISHNA SUDAMA

that taken Bombay almost by Storm

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KOHINOOR FILM Co.

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Cushion Sole Boots & Shoes

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Highest quality combined with Durability and very Elegant to wear.

Also Boots and Shoes of other well-known makers in different qualities can be had here.

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Proprietor GANIJI CURRIMJI.

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The following "A" grade STEEL BALLS are most universally used in the Automobile and allied industries than any other ball, They are made from SPECIAL CHROME ALLOY STEEL, hardened and ground to exact sizes.

	Dozen. Rs.	As.		Dozen. Rs.	As.
1/16" dia	0	5	1/2" dia.	3	0
3/32"	0	5	17/32"	3	0
1/8"	0	6	9/16"	3	12
5/32"	0	6	5/8"	4	12
3/16"	0	7	11/16"	6	4
7/32"	0	7	3/4"	6	12
1/4"	0	9	13/16"	8	12
9/32"	0	12	7/8"	9	12
5/16"	1	0	15/16"	12	4
11/32"	1	4	1"	13	0
3/8"	1	12	1 1/8"	18	8
13/32"	1	14	1 1/4"	21	0
7/16"	2	4	1 1/2"	31	0
15/32"	2	6	1 3/4"	65	0

French sizes —

	Dozen. Rs.	As.		Dozen. Rs.	As.
3 m/m — ..	0	4	12 m/m	2	8
4 ,, ...	0	5	13 ,, ...	3	0
5 ,, ...	0	6	14 ,, ...	3	12
6 ,, ...	0	8	15 ,, ...	4	4
7 ,, ...	0	10	16 ,, ...	4	12
8 ,, ...	0	14	17 ,, ...	5	8
9 ,, ...	1	4	18 ,, ...	6	8
10 ,, ...	1	12			

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

—— ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS ——

CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.

Telep. No. 5121. Telegr: "AUTOMOTIVE."

TRAINING OF UNION WORKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cooperative Guaranteeing Unions are the best agencies for the supervision of rural Cooperative Societies, especially as they ensure decentralization in assessment of the credit worthiness and supervision of rural credit Societies, Unions were started in 1916 in this Presidency, but their working is not quite as satisfactory as the importance of their functions demand. The Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, therefore, organized this year a special training class at Baramati from 4th to 8th March 1921, with the object of imparting to the workers of these Unions a general knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of Unions, their powers and privileges, and also giving them an idea of the lines on which they can best organize their business. One Member of the managing Committee and the Union supervisor from each of the Unions in all the Marathi speaking Districts in the Bombay Presidency were invited to the Class. In response to this invitation 30 persons representing 20 Unions attended, exclusive of about six representatives, of three Unions in the Nira Canal.

The series commenced with lectures by Mr. R. M. Sane, on General Principles of Cooperation and finance.

MAIN PRINCIPLES

In closing the lecture series, Mr. Sane summed up the following as the main principles on which there was general agreement as a result of discussions of the lectures:—(1) The adoption of new bye-laws by all Unions (2) Fixation of normal credits for individuals and preparation of forecasts by Union (3) Desirability of collecting members-owned-Capital by voluntary deposits and encouragement of savings and seasonal deposits (4) Advisability of restricting non-members deposits and within manageable limits and provision of fluid resources to meet with-drawal of such deposits when taken on a large scale. (5) Suspension of credits of Unions or holding enquiry under section 35 of the Act to be utilized as means in the case of Societies failing to carry out the suggestions of Unions, (6) Standard forms for Unions to be printed by the Bombay Central Bank and sold at cost price (7) Putting forth the difficulties involved in undertaking agricultural non-credit activities and (8) Formation of a joint body of some Unions in a suitable centre for promoting schemes of joint purchase and sale and stimulating banking developments Mr. Sane finally requested the representatives to make the best use of the knowledge gained by them at the series and announced a donation of Rs. 10 by Mr. R. N. Rajadnya for the award of a prize to the representative sending in the best report of the lecture series.

The seventh annual meeting of the Bangalore Y.M.C.A. came off on March 16th, Hon. Lt.-Col. Knox, the British Resident, presiding. Mr. E. C. Carter, Foreign Secretary, treated the audience to an interesting lecture wherein he detailed the work done by the Y. M. C. A. in the world at large, touching on Indian students' splendid activities in England. The address concluded optimistically about the progressive utility and the success of the Association and with an earnest appeal for better encouragement from the public in future. Mrs. Knox gave away the prizes. With an appeal for funds from the chair the gathering dispersed.

ASHTMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Of 24 years fame all over the world.

THE OUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered, and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He treats Asthma patients coming to him GRATIS and has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

NOTE J. P. RAY is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, C. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Through

Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

RARE AND INVALUBALE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are two of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 18 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory of Bombay Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physisians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Ghia Building opposite N. G. Library. Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum

TELEGRAM:—"DIABETES." Bombay.

BESSHOS

ANNUAL

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SEE REAL BARGAINS

Exchange & New Duty will Further Increase our Replacing Costs, while our stocks are Marked Down at Popular old prices.

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

BESSHO & Co.

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The Indo-Foreign Perfumery General Stores

THE BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS PERFUMERS

PERFUMERY etc.

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Messrs. COTY, Monavanna, Houbigant, V. Regaud, Lubin and all other High Class Perfumers of Paris.

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Ghosh Dastider & Co.,

Manufacturers of:—

Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope.

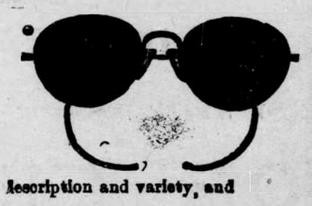
Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA.

Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

R2712

Sun Glasses. Sun Glasses. Sun Glasses.



We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sunglasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair;

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

Baliwalla & Homi

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, Whiteway. & KALBADEVI,

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay

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SOLE AGENT

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests	Bronchitis
Coughs	Consumption
Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:—

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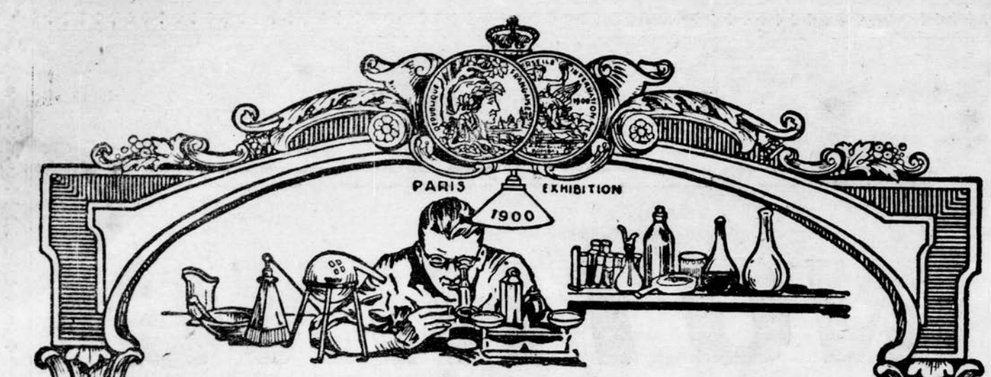

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They undertake the **analysis of Water, Oils, Dyes, Ores, Minerals; Boiler Waters.** Also the **Survey of Chemicals** is undertaken by them;

Manufacturers, Please Note !!

If you manufacture anything especially in the **Chemical and Drug Lines,** please communicate with the undermentioned for necessary informations appertaining to same. Please note that special attention is also paid to the solution of sundry manufacturing problems and the improving of formulae. Send samples of your products and you will be advised as to the requisite improvements and also our charges for the kind of work you would have us do.

Please apply to:—

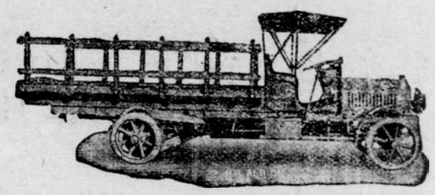
Dr. S. M. SANE, B.Sc., B.A., Ph.D. (Berlin.)
The Director, Analytical and Research Laboratories,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING N. Powell & Co CHEMISTS BOMBAY.
To H.E. The Viceroy of India.

Albion Lorries.

First in 1900 **First in 1921**

Albions have held for more 20 years an unchangeable reputation as the vehicles that cost least to run. The more you know of commercial vehicles, the greater will be your appreciation of the simplicity of design and soundness of Alibon construction



30 Cwt **60 Cwt** **80 Cwt Chassis**

Immediate Deliveries

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SOLE AGENTS:

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Branch: THE MALL, LAHORE.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS". BOMBAY. Telephone No. 483.

THE MESSENGER OF PEACE!!

"AMRITDHARA" (Regd.)
Is
The Infallible remedy.
The Panacea for the world.
The Best household drug.
The Elixir of Life,
The Cure-all of the day.
The One-in-all remedy.
The new life-food.
The wonder of the world.
in Curing all Diseases.

To Cure

miraculously, speedily and satisfactorily, all diseases such as—

Acidity, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Flatulence, Indigestion, Fevers of all kinds, Gout, Cholera, Plague, Pneumonia, Catarrh, all Aches and pains, all swellings anywhere in the body, all burns and itches wherever found in the body, Ringworm, Neurasthenia, Neuralgia, Scabies, etc., etc., etc.

Use Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, Yaidya's great invention.

"AMRITDHARA."

Don't think Amritdhara as an ordinary drug. It is the result of years of study and experience in medical world and it surely cures rearly all human diseases. Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Descriptive book "Amrit" free. Write to-day.

Testimonials.

Naval Hospital Road,
Madras, 16 May, 14.

Gentlemen,

..A few days back my daughter had a terrible pain in the tooth, and she could not sleep. So I had once applied "Amritdhara" and found it gave instant relief, and from that time she has not suffered.

(Sd.) E. J. Westwood.

Cuttuck.

Dear Sir,

I have found Amritdhara working wonderfully in the cases I have tried.

(Sd.) Rai S. C. Naik Bahadur.

I have tried Amritdhara on my son for Rheumatism. It has done him a lot of good.

(Sd.) R. E. A. Ballard, Lonavla.

24,000 such Trstimonials.

Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy,

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office.

Only postal and telegraphic address—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE.

Bombay Agent:—Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI,
173, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, BOMBAY.

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NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIUS

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.,

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc. . .

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Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S
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The most useful guide for HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY and even a companion for young and old. Distributed gratis and post free,

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To Celebrate the Twenty-First Anniversary
of the importation into India of . . . .

WILLS'S Famous "SCISSORS" Cigarettes

The Sole Importers will distribute
Rs. 50,000 by means of a competition.

Whole Packet.

Do not Send Whole packet.

First Cash Prize will be			Rs. 15,000
Second " " " "			" 5,000
Third " " " "			" 2,000
5 Cash Prizes of Rs.	500	each	
10 " " " "	250	"	
50 " " " "	100	"	
100 Cash Prizes of Rs.	50	each	
120 " " " "	25	"	
500 " " " "	10	"	
1,000 " " " "	5	"	

Making in all 1,788 Prizes

Every competitor (whether a Prize Winner or not) will be given **2 annas** for every 50 "Scissors" fronts received in accordance with the Rules.

Front.

Cut out front only.

Collect "Scissors" Cigarette Packets—cut out the fronts and post them to:—

The Managers, "SCISSORS" Cigarettes Competition, Post Box 89, CALCUTTA.

Read the Rules Carefully

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. This Competition is open to any one who is either residing or stationed in India.

2. Each parcel of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts must be sent by Registered **Parcels Post only and must be addressed to the MANAGERS, "SCISSORS" CIGARETTES Competition, POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA.** A letter must be enclosed in each parcel, clearly stating the Competitor's full name and address and the exact number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts enclosed in the parcel. No parcel will be accepted for the competition if sent by "Unregistered" Parcel Post, or otherwise than as above.

3. Only genuine "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts as issued by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited and bearing the name W. D. and H. O. Wills will be accepted. Only complete fronts will be accepted; any fronts which are torn or are in any way defaced or erased will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for the Competition.

4. Competitors should commence collecting "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts immediately but must not commence despatching them before the 1st April 1921. Competitors may send in as many parcels of "Scissors" Cigarettes Fronts as they wish and the number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts contained in each parcel will be credited to the Competitor. The Competition will close on the 30th June, 1921, and under no circumstances will parcels arriving by any delivery later than the **last Registered Parcels Post delivery on the day of the 30th June, 1921,** be accepted for the Competition and any "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received by the Managers **subsequent to the delivery of the last Registered Parcels Post on the 30th June, 1921** (no matter what may have been the reason or the cause for the delay in their delivery) **will not qualify** for this competition.

5. All "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts (whether or not they have been accepted as qualifying for this competition) received by the Managers from Competitors will become the absolute property of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, and under no circumstances will any "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts be returned to any competitor (even though such fronts may not have qualified for the competition).

6. The total number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received from each Competitor in accordance with these rules will be checked and ascertained as soon as possible after the 30th June, 1921. The Competitor from whom the largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the first prize of Rupees Fifteen thousand (Rs. 15,000). The Competitor from whom the second largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the second prize of Rupees five thousand (Rs. 5,000). The Competitor from whom the third largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the third prize of Rupees Two thousand (Rs. 2,000). The Competitors from whom the next five largest total numbers of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts have been received will each be awarded a prize of Rupees Five hundred (Rs. 500) and so on until the total number of 1,788 prizes of the values respectively mentioned in the various posters and handbills relating to this Competition have been awarded. In addition each Competitor, whether a prize winner or not will receive payment at the rate of two annas for every complete fifty of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received by the Managers; no payment will be made in respect of fractions under fifty.

7. In the event of a tie between two or more competitors for any one prize, the next lower prize or prizes according as two or more competitors may tie, will be added and the total amount of such combined prizes will be divided equally between the two or more competitors tieing.

8. Under no circumstances whatsoever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited acknowledge receipt of parcels containing "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts nor will they accept any responsibility whatever for any parcels of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts not received by the Managers, whatever may have been the reason of such non-receipt, and, under no circumstances, will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, enter into any correspondence with Competitors, or with intending competitors, on this, or on any other subject whatever, in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

9. The Competition will not be open to any employee of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited.

10. The decision of the Managers of the Competition who have been appointed by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

11. Competitors by the fact of their entering the Competition will be considered to have accepted these rules and conditions:—

The Managers will take every care that the Cigarettes fronts received in accordance with the rules are correctly checked and counted and will arrange that the names and addresses of prize winners are published in the following Newspapers:—

"The Statesman," "The Bengalee," "The Englishman," "The Bombay Chronicle.," "The Times of India," Bombay, "The Daily Gazette," Karachi, "The Madras Mail," "The Civil and Military Gazette," "The Tribune," Lahore, and "The Pioneer," **as soon as possible after 30th June 1921.**

All prize moneys or cash payments to which competitors may become entitled will be sent by cheque, money order, or such other means as the Managers may think best, as soon as possible after the publication of the results of the competitions to competitors at the addresses given by them in the manner mentioned in Rule No. 2.

This Notice is issued by

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MANMADHEN PICHESILL, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.